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Red Hen Tales

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RED HEN TALES

BEING A LITTLE BOOK WHEREIN ARE WRIT STORIES OF
HENS, TOGETHER WITH SOME INFORMATION IN DETAIL
REGARDING A KIND OF HEN KNOWN AS RHODE ISLAND
REDS, THE WHOLE FORMING THE FIRST EFFORT AT
HORN BLOWING OF A SOCIETY OF HEN LOVERS CALLED
THE RHODE ISLAND RED CLUB OF AMERICA : : :



BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
U. S. A.

March nineteen hundred four

RED HEN TALES

History of the Rhode Island Red Club.

A few breeders of Rhode Island Red fowl held a meeting in the Coffee Tavern, Fall River, Mass., in February, 1898, and, after discussing the feasibility of organizing a Rhode Island Red Club and deciding in the affirmative, elected officers as follows: President, Daniel P. Shove; Vice-Presidents, William P. Shepard and Thomas W. Roe; Secretary and Treasurer, John Crowther. These officers were voted "power to act" in promoting the interests of the breed.

On the 10th day of the following December, during the Fall River poultry show, a meeting of "all interested Rhode Island Red breeders" was held at the request of the gentlemen named at which a standard for the Reds was formulated. Those who took a leading part in the discussion of this document were Dr. N. B. Aldrich, John Crowther, John W. Freelove and Vernon L. Stafford, of Fall River, Mass., Daniel P. Shove, of Somerset; William P. Shepard, of South Swansea; Fred W. Cochrane, of East Somerville, and Mr. Proctor, representing the Poultry Monthly. At this meeting the original officers were re-elected and a third vice-president was chosen in the person of Rowland G. Buffinton. The standard adopted at this time proved to be an excellent working guide to breeders till the Boston meeting of 1901 when a more formal description and a more detailed statement of the points of excellence of the breed were decided upon. In the meantime, the membership had grown to upwards of fifty. Included in the list were breeders from about a dozen States. The election of officers at this meeting resulted in the choice of Hon. Charles M. Bryant, of Quincy, Mass., as president, William P. Shepard, South Swansea, R. V. Browning of Natick, Rhode Island, and E. A. Robbins of Nashua, N. H., as vice-presidents; John Crowther, secretary-treasurer; with an executive committee comprising, beside Messrs. Bryant, Shepard and Crowther, ex-officio, Vernon L. Stafford, Fall River; D. P. Shove, Somerset; Dr. J. Fred Watson, Nashua, N. H., and P. R. Park, Methuen, Mass. Honorary Vice-Presidents were designated as follows: Maine, I. F. Clark; New Hamp-

shire, Luther Robbins; Vermont, Sanford Daniels; Massachusetts, C. A. Sanborn; Rhode Island, Samuel Cushman; Connecticut, Robert C. Tuttle; New York, Charles Smith; Illinois, E. L. C. Morse; Missouri, R. F. Smith; Canada, W. R. Walters, M. D. It was voted to copyright the Standard, and the secretary was instructed to cause a four-page circular to be printed containing the Standard, a general description of the Reds and a list of officers and members of the Club. At this time the membership numbered 102.

The next annual meeting was also held in Boston. Thomas Hollis, of Concord, Mass., was elected president; the vice-presidents and the secretary-treasurer were re-elected and George P. Coffin, of South Freeport, Me., supplanted Mr. Watson on the executive committee. Honorary vice-presidents were added, to those named in 1901, as follows: Pennsylvania, David H. Funston; Iowa, H. C. West; Michigan, L. L. Conn; North Carolina, A. C. Harris; Washington, A. H. Ruelle; New Jersey, J. Morris Maxwell. The membership then numbered 135. A committee was appointed to revise the Standard and report at the annual meeting in 1903 which was also held in Boston.

Two chief officers were changed at the 1903 meeting. Hon. Charles M. Bryant was again elected president. After five years of service John Crowther resigned as secretary-treasurer, owing to pressure of other duties, and W. J. Drisko was unanimously elected to the vacancy.

JOHN CROWTHER,

Ex-Secretary.

At the 1904 meeting, there was a unanimous re-election of all 1903 officers with the addition of State vice-presidents as shown in the list of officers.

W. J. DRISKO.

OFFICERS OF THE CLUB

President,

HON. C. M. BRYANT, Quincy, Mass.

Vice-Presidents,

Dr. N. B. ALDRICH, Fall River, Mass.

THOMAS HOLLIS, Concord, Mass.

D. P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass.

Secretary-Treasurer,

W. J. DRISKO, Everett, Mass.

Executive Committee,

HON. C. M. BRYANT,

H. W. GRUNSTON,

V. L. STAFFORD,

Dr. N. B. ALDRICH,

P. R. PARK,

G. P. COFFIN,

W. J. DRISKO.

Honorary Vice-Presidents,

I. F. Clark, Maine.

L. Robbins, New Hampshire.

S. Daniels, Vermont.

J. Crowther, Massachusetts.

C. M. Allen, Rhode Island.

R. C. Tuttle, Connecticut.

C. Smith, New York.

J. M. Maxwell, New Jersey.

E. B. McNair, Delaware.

D. H. Funston, Pennsylvania.

R. McC. Griffey, Maryland.

Clinton Hensley, Virginia.

W. J. Howell, West Virginia.

A. C. Harris, North Carolina.

L. K. Terrell, Alabama.

H. C. West, Iowa.

C. N. Hansen, Kentucky.

R. Rowbotham, Utah.

Dr. W. A. Shepard, Colorado.

T. L. Conn, Michigan.

A. G. Searing, Wisconsin.

Dr. E. Boeckmann, Minneapolis.

A. H. Ruelle, Washington.

E. B. Holman, California.

C. C. Reid, Ohio.

A. C. Richardson, Indiana.

E. L. C. Morse, Illinois.

Dr. J. Martin, Kansas.

E. P. Rogers, Nebraska.

R. F. Smith, Missouri.

LIST OF MEMBERS

Aldrich, Dr. N. B., Fall River, Mass.
 Allen, C. H., Apponaug, R. I.
 Allen, C. J., North Attleboro, Mass.
 Anderson, Louis, Bloomsbury, N. J.
 Ashley, Noah E., Taunton, Mass.
 Avery, N. A., Wells, Maine.
 Ayers, A. H., Painesville, Ohio.

Barr, S. D., Bridgewater, Mass.
 Batty Bros., Methuen, Mass.
 Bean, I. W., So. Braintree, Mass.
 Beck, E. E., Hammond, Ind.
 Black Brothers, Coupeville, Wash.
 Boeckmann, Dr. Edward, St. Paul, Minn.
 Bowers, A. E., Nashua, N. H.
 Bristol, W. P., New Britain, Conn.
 Brooks, J. D., 51 New Park St., Lynn, Mass.
 Brownell, F. R., Little Compton, R. I.
 Browning, R. V., Natick, R. I.
 Bryant, C. M., Wollaston, Mass.
 Burdick, W. W., Alba, Mich.

Calvin, A. W., Phenix, R. I.
 Capen, H. H., Spencer, Mass.
 Case, Orin, Jr., East Manby, Conn.
 Champion, Stephen E., Westville, Conn.
 Chapin, George A., Ludlow, Mass.
 Chapin, Albert C., 354 Chicopee St., Chicopee, Mass.
 Clark, G. B., Concord, Mass.
 Clark, I. F. & Son, Portland, Maine.
 Cochran, F. B., Norwell, Mass.
 Coffin, George P., Freeport, Maine.
 Collins, E. M., Burlington, Mass.
 Conley, John C., Phenix, R. I.
 Conn, L. L., Durand, Mich.
 Conant, Ira M., Boston, Mass.
 Cooper, Edward I., Wayland, Mass.
 Cornforth, E. O., Slatersville, R. I.
 Cowan, E. L. (Mrs.), Santa Anna, Calif.
 Cross, Ernest E., Portland, Maine.
 Cross, W. R., Salem, Virginia.
 Crowther, John, Fall River, Mass.
 Cummings, A. E., Hudson, N. H.

Daniels, Sanford, Brattleboro, Vermont.
 Davis, E. P., Falmouth, Mass.
 Davis, E. E., Montpelier, Vermont.
 Davis, John H., Marblehead, Mass.
 Davis, Arthur W., Myrick, Mass.
 Delano, W. E., Elmwood, Mass.
 Demond, A., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
 Dexter, W. E., Boston, Mass.
 Dingman, J. F., North Wilmington, Mass.
 Dodge, George K., Andover, Mass.
 Dow, Frank A., Brookline, Mass.
 Drisko, W. J., Everett, Mass.
 Dunbar, W. L., Stratford, Conn.
 Dyer, Perlle, Boston, Mass.

Eddy, D. B., Somerset, Mass.
 Eddy, W. P., Dighton, Mass.
 Eveleth, S. T., Portland, Maine.

Farr, Dr. F. G., Wharton, N. J.
 Firmner, Cyrus W., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
 Fish, Charles F., Fall River, Mass.
 Fowler, D. B., Concord, Mass.
 Fox, Henry L., Cranbury, N. J.
 French, George, Concord, Mass.
 French, Menzel S., Hudson, N. H.
 Funston, D. H., Jenkinstown, Pa.

Gabriel, C. B., 8146 Cornell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Gabriel, H. J., Chicago, Ill.
 Gardiner, H. G., Auburn, R. I.
 Gillette, Clark, Little Falls, N. Y.
 Gray, L. E., Foxboro, Mass.
 Griffey, Robert McC., Funstown, Maryland.
 Gunston, H. W., Groveland, Mass.

Hadley Brothers, East Lexington, Mass.
 Haley, Fred B., Malden, Mass.
 Hall, E. A., North Attleboro, Mass.
 Hall, L. M., Walpole, Mass.
 Hanaford, F. A., Lancaster, Mass.
 Hansen, C. N., Warsaw, Kentucky.
 Hanson, A. A., Malden, Mass.

- Harris, A. C., Lexington, N. C.
 Harris, W. H., Mansfield, Mass.
 Harris, William H., Auburn, N. Y.
 Hart, Henry P., Springfield, Mass.
 Harmen, George W., Jenkintown, Penn.
 Haven, Dr. H. C., Stockbridge, Mass.
 Hensley, Clinton, Elkton, Virginia.
 Hawes, J. S., Reading, Mass.
 Haynes, H. L., West Acton, Mass.
 Hill, A. F., Phenix, R. I.
 Holmes, Carl T., Durand, Mich.
 Holman, E. R., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Hollis, Thomas, Concord, Mass.
 Howe, E. A., Brightwood, Mass.
 House, Dr. C. F., Painesville, Ohio.
 Howell, William J., Huntington, West Virginia.
 Humphrey, E. N., New Britain, Conn.
 Hull, Augustus, Providence, R. I.
- Jacobs, G. B., Strondwater, Portland, Maine.
 Jacques, G. H., 270 State Street, Boston, Mass.
 Jauch, A. I., 1115 E. Washington St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
 Jones, J. R., Suffield, Conn.
 Judson, J. E., Pawtucket, R. I.
 Junge, Mrs. S., Ft. Lupton, Colorado.
- Katkamier, A. B., Macedon, N. Y.
 Kellerman, H. C., 3516 Smart Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
 Ketcham, H. P., Larkfield, Long Island, N. Y.
 Kingsbury, C. H., Barnards, N. Y.
 Kinney, T. P., Windsor, Conn.
 Klasi, A. F., Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., N. Y.
 Knowles, Leroy W., Point Judith, R. I.
- Lang, W. Herbert, Stratham, N. H.
 Lawrence, G. O., Bedford, Mass.
 Leonard, John B., Fall River, Mass.
 Lougee, J. B., Collinsville, Conn.
 Lovejoy, W. W., Littleton, N. H.
 Lowe, John, Swansea, Mass.
 Lycett, Edward, Norwalk, Conn.
- Macomber, Charles H., North Dighton, Mass.
 Martin, Dr. J., Wichita, Kansas.
 Maxwell, J. M., Pattenburg, N. J.
 McCoubry, W. J., Melrose, Mass.
 McDonald, D. R., Arlington, Mass.
 McGaw, E. B., 211 Kock Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 McKinney, B. F., Abington, Mass.
- McMulloch, Duncan, Glencoe, Md.
 McNair, Ernest B., Wilmington, Del.
 Mead, C. H., Natick, Mass.
 Mears, George W., Andover, Mass.
 Meek, Robert O., Hillsboro, Ind.
 Miesse, M. M., Lancaster, Ohio.
 Miles, O. E., Columbus, Ohio.
 Millet, G. V., Ipswich, Mass.
 Moorman, L. L., Winchester, Ind.
 Morse, J. L., Beverly, Mass.
 Morse, E. L. C., 8206 Cornell Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Mudge, H. H., Pappossequaw, Bristol, R. I.
 Mudge, M. DeW., Pappossequaw, Bristol, R. I.
 Murray, A. G., Springfield, Ill.
- Norton, R. D., New Britain, Conn.
- Ohlmsman, J. L., Columbus, Ohio.
 Otis, H. T., Brighton, Mass.
 Otis, G. G., Hallowell, Maine.
 Otten, F. C., Shiloh Hill, Ill.
- Paquin, Roland W., East Providence, R. I.
 Park, P. R., Reading, Mass.
 Perkins, E. T., Kennebunkport, Maine.
 Pettibone, James, Bristol, Conn.
 Pierce, B. F., Brockton, Mass.
 Piper, E. S., North Haven, Maine.
 Poland, Charles T., Westboro, Mass.
 Prickett, E. L., Hazardville, Conn.
- Raddin, J. A., Cliftondale, Mass.
 Ray, H. A., Meriden, Conn.
 Raymond, D. C., South Framingham, Mass.
 Read, Frank D., Fall River, Mass.
 Reid, C. C., Delaware, Ohio.
 Rhodes, D. H., Saumsville, Virginia.
 Richardson, A. C., Saultillo, Ind.
 Richardson, W. B., Knightsville, R. I.
 Robbins, E. A., Nashua, N. H.
 Robbins, Luther, Hollis Depot, N. H.
 Roe, Thomas W., Fall River, Mass.
 Rogers, E. P., Columbus, Ohio.
 Rogers, Fred, Wharton, N. J.
 Rose, A. E., Revere, Mass.
 Ross, George L., Canton, Mass.
 Rowbotham, R., 140 28th Street, Ogden, Utah.
 Rutter, J. N., Methuen, Mass.
 Ruella, A. H., Seattle, Wash.
- Sanborn, C. A., Malden, Mass.

Sawyer, C. D., North Wilmington, Mass.	Tarbox, C. O., Lynn, Mass.
Schiebel, J. W., Jr., 320 Locke Ave., Scranton, Penn.	Terrell, L. K., Birmingham, Ala. Care of Rep Steel Co.
Scott, Mrs. J. H., 80 State Street, Auburn, N. Y.	Thompson, C. F. & Co., Lynnfield Center, Mass.
Searing, A. G., Ashland Junction, Wis.	Timlin, W. T., Melrose, Mass.
Shaw, Dr. J. C., New Bedford, Mass.	Todd, B. D., Lawrence, Mass.
Shay, Dennis H., Fall River, Mass.	Tompkins, Lester, Concord, Mass.
Sheldon, E. K., Montague, Mass.	Tuttle, Robert C., Hartford, Conn.
Shepard, W. A., Colorado Springs, Colorado.	
Shepard, W. P., Swansea, Mass.	Viles, J. S., Montpelier, Vermont.
Shove, D. P., Fall River, Mass.	
Sisson, W. N., Little Compton, R. I.	Walford, W. A., Montezuma, N. Y.
Slocum, William S., Newport, R. I.	Walker, J. S., Palestine, Ill.
Smith, Charles, Junius, N. Y.	Watson, J. F., Nashua, N. H.
Smith, R. F., Jennings, Mo.	Ware, W. J., Port Angeles, Wash.
Smith, L. N., Attleboro, Mass.	Webster, Ira J., Haverhill, Mass.
Sontag, John M., St. Charles, Ill.	Wellington, C. S., West Medford, Mass.
Spaulding, C. R., Keene, N. H.	Weller, H. A., Los Angeles, Calif.
Spencer, W. G. R., Ayer, Mass.	West, F. W., Leonia, N. Y.
Spangles, W. H., Dover, N. J.	West, H. C., Knoxville, Iowa.
Stafford, E. S., Fall River, Mass.	Westcott, A. W., Hopedale, Mass.
Stafford, V. L., Fall River, Mass.	Weston, W. P., Hancock, N. H.
Stratton, J. O., Hartford, Conn.	Wilson, H. E., Portland, Maine.
Stevens, W. J., Jenkinstown, Penn.	Winans, S. K., Standfordville, N. Y.
Stone, C. H., Belmore, Ohio.	Withington, W. H., Bridgewater, Mass.
Straynan, W. H., Natick, Mass.	Wood, Frank S., Mittineague, Mass.
Strongman, C. W. H., Auburndale, Mass.	Wordell, W. F., Fall River, Mass.
Swan, A. W., Mattapan, Mass.	
Symmes, Fred M., Winchester, Mass.	Young, C. E., Methuen, Mass.
Tabor, H. E., 104 Clinton Street, Concord, N. H.	Zimmer, Cyrus W., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Total membership, 225.

MEMBERSHIP BY STATES

Massachusetts 97, Rhode Island 17, Connecticut 15, New York 11, New Hampshire 11, Maine 11, Ohio 7, Indiana 7, Illinois 7, New Jersey 6, Michigan 4, Pennsylvania 4, Vermont 3, Washington 3, California 3, Colorado 2, Virginia 2, Missouri 2, Delaware 1, Maryland 1, West Virginia 1, North Carolina 1, Kentucky 1, Kansas 1, Iowa 1, Minnesota 1, Nebraska 1, Wisconsin 1, Alabama 1, Utah 1.

Every Breeder of Rhode Island Reds Should Join the Club.

BECAUSE :

It gives him a standing among poultrymen and places him prominently before the class of people who are looking for the goods that he has for sale.

It compels square dealing under penalty of expulsion from the Club and thus induces buyers to patronize Club members.

All that the Rhode Island Red is today as a fancier's fowl is due to the earnest effort of the Rhode Island Club, and it is therefore only just that every breeder of Reds who is making money on the product of this effort should reciprocate to the extent of his co-operation, and one dollar per annum.

Organized effort is always much more productive than individual struggle, often at random.

The Rhode Island Red Club stands solely for the promotion of Rhode Island Reds. There are no salaries or revenue attached to any of the offices, hence no opportunity for political play. The prominent and active members of our Club are men well known in business and professional circles,—men who have given up a large amount of time and money in an entirely unselfish way, to the promotion of what they believe to be the best all around American fowl.

Our membership and annual dues are very modest (one dollar to join and one dollar yearly to stay) compared with the benefits to be derived from membership.

Every dollar added to the treasury makes it possible to offer more special prizes. We want to give club ribbons in every state in the Union from which we have five members. Every ribbon offered means more and better Reds. It helps us ; it helps you : it helps to perfect the breed. Join early.

W. J. DRISKO,

Secretary-Treasurer, Everett, Mass.

Why not enclose a dollar to the Secretary and help the good cause along ?

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE 1. The Club shall be called THE AMERICAN RHODE ISLAND RED CLUB.

ART. 2. The object of the Club shall be to promote the breeding of Rhode Island Red fowls; to urge the adoption of the true type and color by breeders, exhibitors and judges, and to advance the interest of the breed.

ART. 3. The officers of this Club, shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary-Treasurer.

ART. 4. The management of the affairs of the Club shall be vested in an Executive Committee, which shall consist of the President, Secretary, first Vice-President, and four other members.

ART. 5. Four shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee, one of whom must be an officer, who shall act as chairman.

ART. 6. There shall be an Annual meeting of the members for the election of Officers, the time and place of holding which shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

ART. 7. Seven members shall constitute a quorum. No member shall be allowed to vote more than one proxy.

ART. 8. In event of any vacancy occurring in the offices of the Club or Executive Committee, after the Annual Meeting, it shall be filled by the Committee.

ART. 9. Application for membership must be made, with membership fee, to the Secretary, who shall submit the same to the Executive Committee, a three-fourths vote at any Committee meeting, or the Annual meeting of the Club, being required to elect a candidate to membership.

ART. 10. Membership fee shall be one dollar. No person shall be enrolled as a member until after such fee is paid.

ART. 11. The annual dues of this Club shall be one dollar, payable at or before the Annual meeting. Members two years or more in arrears shall be dropped from the membership roll after having been duly notified by the Secretary.

ART. 12. Resignation may be made by giving notice to the Secretary,

in writing, but no resignation shall be accepted if the member be in arrears for dues or if there be any charges pending against him.

ART. 13. Any member of the Club who shall be deemed guilty of conduct derogatory to the Club, may be suspended from membership or be expelled from the Club, by five votes of the Executive Committee.

ART. 14. The Executive Committee shall have the power to offer prizes out of the funds of the Club, amounting to seventy-five per cent. of the sum in the treasury.

ART. 15. All prizes offered out of the Club funds shall be open for competition only by birds owned by members.

ART. 16. These By-Laws may be altered or amended by a three-fourths vote at the Annual meeting, or by the same at a special meeting, thirty days notice in the latter case having been sent to the members by the Secretary.

ART. 17. The order of business at all meetings of the Club shall be :

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| 1. Roll Call. | 5. New Business. |
| 2. Reading Minutes of Preceding Meeting. | 6. Election of Officers and Ex. Com. |
| 3. Reading of Communications. | 7. Election of New Members. |
| 4. Unfinished or Old Business. | 8. Adjournment. |

Revised in 1903.

Standard for Rhode Island Reds Adopted by the Club at 1903 Meeting.

(Copyrighted by the Club.)

The Single Comb variety was admitted to the Standard by the American Poultry Association at February, 1904, meeting. The Standard adopted by the A. P. A. is substantially the same as below, differing mainly in the wording.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Feather or down on shanks or feet, or unmistakable indications of a feather having been plucked from the same.

Badly lopped combs.

More than four toes on either foot.

Entire absence of main tail feathers.

Two absolutely white (so-called wall or fish) eyes.

Wry or squirrel tails.

A feather entirely white that shows in the outer plumage.

Ear-lobes showing more than one-half the surface permanently white. This does not mean the pale ear-lobe, but the enamelled white.

Diseased Specimens—crooked backs, deformed beaks, shanks and feet other than yellow or red horn color. A pendulous crop shall be cut hard.

Under all disqualifying clauses the specimen shall have the benefit of the doubt.

Standard Weights.

Cock, . . .	8½ lbs.	Hen, . . .	6½ lbs.
Cockerel, . . .	7½ lbs.	Pullet, . . .	5 lbs.

Apparent vigor is to be regarded with the consideration of shape.

Shape of Male.

HEAD—Of medium size and breadth.

BEAK—Short and regularly curved.

EYES—Sight perfect, and unobstructed by breadth of head or comb.

COMB—Single, medium in size, set firmly upon the head, perfectly straight and upright, free from side sprigs, with five even and well-defined serrations, those in front and rear smaller than those in the centre, of considerable breadth where it is fixed to the head.

COMB—Rose, low, firm on the head, top oval in shape and surface covered with small points terminating in a small spike at the rear. The comb to conform to the general curve of the head.

WATTLES—Medium and equal in length, moderately rounded.

EAR-LOBES—Well developed. Symmetry of proportion in head adjuncts is to be considered.

NECK—Of medium length and carried slightly forward, not arched backward. It is covered with abundant hackle, flowing over the shoulders but not too loosely feathered.

BACK—Broad, long, and in the main nearly horizontal; this horizontal effect being modified by slightly rising curves at hackle and lesser tail coverts. Saddle feathers of medium length and abundant.

BREAST—Broad, deep and carried nearly in a line perpendicular to the base of the beak, at least it should not be carried anterior to this line.

BODY—Deep, broad and long, keel-bone long, straight and extending well forward and back, giving the body an oblong look.

FLUFF—Moderately full but feathers carried fairly close to the body, not a Cochín-fluff.

WINGS—Of good size, well folded and the flights carried horizontally.

TAIL—Of medium length, quite well spread, carried fairly well back, increasing the apparent length of the bird. Sickles of medium length, passing a little beyond the main tail feathers. Lesser sickles and tail coverts of medium length and fairly abundant.

LEGS—Thighs large, of medium length and well covered with soft feathers. Shanks of medium length, well rounded and smooth.

TOES—Straight, strong, well spread and of medium length.

Color of the Male.

BEAK—Red horn color, or yellow.

EYES—Red.

FACE—Bright Red.

COMB, WATTLES AND EAR-LOBES—Bright Red.

SHANKS AND TOES—Yellow or red horn color. A line of red pigment down the sides the same is desirable.

PLUMAGE—General surface rich brilliant red except where black is desired. Free from shafting, mealy appearance or brassy effect. Depth of color (red) is slightly accentuated on wing bows and back, but the least contrast between these parts and the hackle or breast the better; a har-

monious blending is what is desired. The bird should be so brilliant in lustre as to have a glossed appearance. Other things being equal the specimen having the deepest and richest red, salmon, or buff under color shall receive the award. Any smut or white in the under-color is to be cut hard. The quill of the feather should be red or salmon. White showing on the outside of the body is to be cut harder than white that is out of sight. Black is desired in the under-web of the wing flights. The main tail feathers and two main sickle feathers are to be black or greenish black. The greater tail coverts are mainly black, but as they approach the saddle they may become russet or red. The blending of the red body with the black tail is gradual, thus preventing any sudden contrast. With the saddle parted showing the under color at the base of the tail, the appearance should be red or salmon, not whitish or smoky. The hackle should be free from black although a suspicion of black, that can hardly be found, would not cut the bird much. White in hackle will be cut harder than black. The wing bars should be free from black, and all black in the primaries and secondaries should be out of sight when the wing is folded.

Shape of the Female.

HEAD—Of medium size and breadth

BEAK—Short and slightly curved.

EYES—Sight perfect and unobstructed by breadth of head.

COMB—Single, medium in size, set firmly upon the head, perfectly straight and upright, free from side sprigs with five even and well-defined serrations.

COMB—Rose, low, firm on the head, much smaller than that of the male and in proportion to its length much narrower. Covered with small points and terminating in a small short spike at the rear.

WATTLES—Medium and equal in length, moderately rounded.

EAR-LOBES—Well developed. Symmetry of proportion in head adjuncts is to be considered.

NECK—Of medium length and carried slightly forward, at least not much arched backward. Hackle sufficient but not too coarse in feather.

BACK—Long, in the main nearly horizontal. In the completely matured hen it would be described as broad, whereas in the pullet not yet well matured, it will look somewhat narrow in proportion to the length of her body. The curve from the horizontal back to the hackle or tail should be moderate and gradual.

BREAST—Deep, broad and carried in a line nearly perpendicular to the base of the beak, at least not anterior to that line.

BODY—Deep, broad and long, keel-bone long and straight, giving the body an oblong look.

FLUFF—Moderately full, but not loose (Cochin) in feathering.

WINGS—Of good size, well folded; the flights carried horizontally.

TAIL—A little shorter than medium, quite well spread, carried well back, increasing a trifle the apparent length of the bird. The tail should form no apparent angle with the back, neither must it be met by a high rising cushion.

LEGS—Thighs, of medium length and well covered with soft feathers. Shanks, of medium length, well rounded and smooth. Toes, straight, strong, well spread and of medium length.

Color of the Female.

BEAK—Red horn color or yellow.

EYES—Red.

FACE—Bright red.

COMB WATTLES AND EAR-LOBES—Bright red.

SHANKS AND TOES—Rich yellow or red horn color.

PLUMAGE—General surface color lighter than in the male, free from shafting or mealy appearance. Except where black is desired the color is a rich even shade of reddish buff, darker than the so-called "golden buff." The female is not as brilliant in lustre as the male. Allowance should be made for the fading of the mature hen, incidental to her prolific laying. The under-color is of reddish salmon or buff, free from foreign colors. Other things being equal the specimen having the richest under-color shall receive the award. The quill of the feather should be red or salmon. The general surface color in the female is more even than in the male. White showing in any part of the plumage is a serious objection. Black peppering in the outer plumage of any feather is also very objectionable. Black is desired in the under-web of the wing flights, and on the tip end of some hackle feathers. This black in the hackle should be a slight ticking rather than a heavy lacing. Females without ticking, superior in other points shall be given awards over those that have ticking. The main tail feathers are to be black or greenish black.

Origin or No Origin of Rhode Island Reds.

BY DR. N. D. ALDRICH, Fall River, Mass.

Vice-President Rhode Island Red Club.

I am not one of those who is willing to say, "Never mind the origin of the 'Reds' or any other worthy variety of fowl." I have been breeding poultry for twenty odd years, and I am always interested in the origin of every breed. Go back into history with me fifty years, and we find that, at that time, 1846-1850, different Asiatic breeds were introduced into this country, especially in neighborhoods that were near the coast. One variety, the Shanghai fowl (yellow and white), was introduced just after the Cochin China, and the two breeds for a time became confused, and "many farmers and poulterers declare, spite of feathers or no feathers (on their legs), that their fowls are Cochin Chinas or Shanghais, just as they please." At this time, Bennett, in his poultry book, says: "There are but few, if any, bona fide Shanghai fowls now for sale." These Shanghai fowls (Simon pure) were heavily feathered on the legs. Not so with the Cochin China. At this time the Cochin Chinas were bred extensively in southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Dr. Alfred Baylies of Taunton, Mass., imported in July, 1846, specimens of the yellow Cochin Chinas. "The cockerels were generally red." These were not specimens of what were called the Royal Cochin Chinas, as bred by the Queen of England, but direct importations. "The Royal Cochin Chinas were one-third larger." The Shanghais were heavily feathered in the legs; these imported Cochin Chinas lightly feathered, if at all. The ship *Huntress*, in May, 1847, direct from Cochin China, brought a pair of this variety of fowl, and Mr. Taylor, in speaking of them, says, "The imported cock was a peculiar red and yellowish Dominique, and the hen a bay or reddish brown;" that the young stock varied "only in shade of color." Bennett says, "The legs of both sexes are of reddish yellow, sometimes, especially in the cocks, decidedly red—more so than in any other variety." How many times I have called attention to the red pigment in a R. I. Red cock's legs.

So much, then, for the Red Cochin China cock of fifty years ago. The sea captains brought home just such specimens to Little Compton, R. I., but a little later came the great Malay fowl, with its knotty knob of a comb—a comb that even to-day occasionally is to be seen on the R. I. Reds. The Jersey Blues—Bucks County and Boobies—were inferior varieties of Ma-

lays. The Great Malays came from the peninsula of that name, at the southern point of the continent of Asia. They were spoken of as "serpent headed." Their color was dark brown or reddish, streaked with yellow; some varieties of Malays ran more red than others. In Little Compton, was introduced what was spoken of as the Red Malay. The Red Cochinchina cocks and the Red Malay cocks were selected, and crossed with the flocks of fowls in Little Compton, forty and fifty years ago, the same as to-day. Later, before the Wyandotte fever, the R. C. Brown Leghorn was introduced into many flocks of fowl in this neighborhood. Even at the time of the introduction of the Leghorn blood, the Red fowls were spoken of as R. I. Reds. In a certain section, a section where the Leghorn blood was not used, to-day old settlers speak of their fowls as Red Malays; in this section ten years ago, the Reds were all of the single comb variety, whereas, ten or twelve miles further south were to be found rose combs in abundance.

Now, Mr. Editor, let me say right here, and I wish to say it plainly, there practically were no Pea Comb Reds ten years ago, any more than to-day. Why should R. I. Red fowls have pea combs? Where is the comb to come from? It is not the common comb of barnyard fowl. It is not the comb of any of the varieties that made the R. I. Reds. I should just as much expect to see the Reds with topknots as with pea combs, and if Mr. Anybody wants to put topknots on them, go ahead, only he can't sail in the R. I. Red boat this year. Of course, he can sail in his own boat — and who cares. The Pea Comb Rocks were once admitted to the Standard, only to be dropped again. I do not believe the Red Club will admit pea combs only to drop them again. Those that raise Reds feel differently about pea combs from some of those that raise their pen and ink, simply to write about them.

(From Poultry Monthly.)

A Later Consideration of the Origin and Development of Rhode Island Reds.

If I were to say that the foregoing article told the whole story of R. I. Reds I would be making a mistake. This breed derives its name Rhode Island Red from the male bird. The utility poultry farmer of that section of Rhode Island, known as Little Compton for nearly sixty years, has been selecting red males and leaving the females to be what they may. By this means, they have carefully out-bred this now famous breed. Probably to-day there is not in the whole world, another breed of fowl produced by fifty

years of out-breeding. If it were only so, how much more vigor our several breeds would have. The R. I. Reds stand as the only proof of what out-breeding will do. We fanciers do not live years enough to compose a breed deliberately, unless we in-breed, but it was not so with the original R. I. Red breeders, they knew the Red cock was the most vigorous and almost unconsciously they made a breed.

The famous Barred Plymouth Rock, called more than once the "American mongrel," was not produced by out-breeding, and right here it might be of interest to note that the early Plymouth Rocks produced red males. Listen to Dr. Bennett's own statement. "I have given this name (Plymouth Rocks) to a very extra breed of fowls, which I produced by crossing a cockerel of Baylies importation of Cochin China with a hen, a cross between the fawn colored Dorking, the Great Malay and the Wild Indian (game). The cocks are usually red or speckled." By a later cross with the Black Java and in-breeding, were produced the modern Barred Rocks.

In regard to Rose Comb R. I. Reds, I am positive the rose comb variety existed long before the introduction of Leghorn blood. Old settlers assure me, their fathers brought home Red cocks with rose combs, and I have been informed that some Cochin Chinas had rose combs. There was also a red variety of Chittagongs, and Mr. Rugg says "sometimes there is a rose comb." I know my grandmother and others had Chittagongs in this neighborhood fifty years ago; possibly, the rose comb on our reds may date back to Red R. C. Chittagongs.

In reviewing this subject, one thing has struck me very forcibly, and that is, that Red cocks were numerous in 1850; just think of the different breeds that produce them. At the first Boston Poultry Show held at the Public Gardens on Nov. 16, 1849, Red Shanghais and Cochin Chinas, "the cockerels were generally red," were exhibited, as well as Plymouth Rocks, which, as I said before, produced Red males. At this time, we also find Red Malays and Red Chittagongs. The Shakebag fowl were imported to this country by Mr. J. L. Tacker of the Tremont House, Boston. Mr. Mowbray thus writes of one in his possession, "The only one I ever possessed was a red one in 1784, weighing about ten pounds," and Dickson says "the plumage of the male is brilliant in the extreme, being a bright red — the hens are of a bright yellow." I do not need to quote more to convince you that Red cocks are nothing new, even though the world did lose sight of them, except isolated Little Compton, R. I. It was the ghost of Hamlet's father who, suddenly hearing the crowing of the cock, announces

abruptly, that he "snuffs the morning air," and then vanishes to his dreary home. Probably this very crower was a red cock.

The red rooster for fifty years vanished to a small country village, but has now been returned to the large world. If the R. I. Reds were not a most worthy breed, they would have been relegated from the show-room long before this — "we" all know how the old-time, in-bred chicken crank, hates this new (old) out-bred breed. I am thankful that they *are worthy of this narrow, mistaken, in-bred contempt*. Little Compton, R. I. and Westport, Mass. are adjoining towns, lying to the southward of Fall River, Mass. One small vessel from 1827 to 1850, made about twenty-five trips annually between Westport and Providence, R. I. The number of eggs brought on each trip to Providence, R. I., averaged 400 dozen. The total brought from that port by this single vessel in the term mentioned, was 3,450,000, and the value of them was \$35,500. This gives you some idea of the value of the ancestors of the Reds in 1850, since which time the poulterers of this section have constantly been increasing their business and improving fowl and methods. Finally, a few of us discovered the Reds, and the "Colony Plan" of raising fowl. We have tried to give the world the benefit of Little Compton's breed and experience, and trust that the Rhode Island Red Club will prove as careful a guardian of the Reds as the whole-hearted farmers of Rhode Island did.

DR. N. B. ALDRICH.

Rhode Island Reds for Meat and Eggs.

We are believers in the Rhode Island Red. Whether a breed of fowls, cattle, or whatnot, can be made commercially profitable, is the question to be settled at French Farm before it is finally admitted to a permanent place in our establishment. We like to see white chickens growing on the farm. They look pretty amongst the asparagus beds, under the pine trees and roaming over the grass lands just before sundown on summer evenings; they show up better under those circumstances than the Reds, but we could never make them pay without too much personal attention. So they gave way to the Reds.

Now let us not have any fooling about the Reds. They don't need it. Plain facts are good enough. They will not lay a 65% egg yield the year around, because the breed of hens that would do it has never lived; but they will lay enough to pay a profit over feed and labor, and leave something to apply to interest and sinking fund accounts. They lay enough from April

to September, on this farm, to pay for their own feed, the feed of the natural number of chickens, and what labor we put into them. To state it more plainly: 250 hens lay eggs enough to pay the board of themselves and 700 chickens, and labor of taking care of them all. In other words we have on hand, September 1st, 700 chickens that have cost nothing but the eggs from which they were hatched.

Out of these 700 chickens we sell to the hen man about thirty culls at whatever he will give, usually about 7 cents a pound. The other 670 divide about even as to pullets and cockerels. At the present rate we shall sell about 100 cockerels to breeders this year at from \$2.00 to \$15.00 each, most of them under \$5.00. Anything worth more than the larger price we keep. When we have closed up the cockerel account a little later, our books will show something over 200 roasters, weighing from 10 to 14 lbs. to the pair dressed, sold at from 18 cents a pound, wholesale, to 25 cents retail, mostly the latter.

The pullets meantime, if hatched in April and May, have been laying a 35 to 40 per cent. yield during November and December, and gradually increase as the weeks go on. They are laying enough now (February) to pay all expenses, spare some eggs for hatching, and leave a fair profit over all. As the "eggs for hatching" season approaches, profits increase.

Our trade is nearly all retail. The dressed poultry is uniformly yellow skinned, yellow legged, plump and meaty. The eggs are brown, uniform and good sized. We do not consider an egg up to standard unless it weighs over 2 ounces. Very few of our Red eggs, except those first layed by the pullets, fall under this weight. Last week one dozen selected from the day's yield weighed 29 1-2 ounces, and 108 eggs shipped to Brookline weighed 220 ounces, and were billed at 45 cents per dozen, which has been our price since we dropped from 48 cents in January.

We run poultry as an adjunct to our Jersey dairy. There is no regular poultryman except the owner, whose pleasure it is to write this article in favor of the Reds. Two and a half hours a day regularly and an extra couple of hours once in awhile, is the time expended in running the poultry farm at this season of the year. We all take a hand at it. Reds are certainly the breed to handle under those conditions. They will not easily over-feed. If they get too much grain one day, they leave it till the next instead of eating it ail and growing too fat to lay. They are a hardy, active easily handled breed. In our opinion they beat both the Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock as utility fowls, and as a fancy breed they are fast assum-

ing alarming proportions when viewed from the standpoint of breeders of other varieties. They have won their way to the front in spite of opposition, and they will surely stay there for many years to come.

THOMAS HOLLIS,

French Farm, Concord, Mass.

Why I Breed Reds.

I took up the Rhode Island Reds in the early nineties for their great laying qualities. I not only found them to be extra good layers, but that they were exceedingly hardy and grew rapidly from shell to maturity, and as dressed poultry had no superior. I have tried several of the most prominent breeds, but failed to find any that will equal the Reds for rapid growth or winter laying. The Reds still vary considerable in color, but we must expect that for a while, for they did not take their color from one of their ancestors (as many of the new breeds did), but from a combination of crosses.

As I look back over the history of the Rhode Island Reds and note the great improvement that has been accomplished, especially in the last few years, it leads me to firmly believe that in the very near future they will breed as true as any of the colored breeds and will not only have as beautiful, but a more practical suit than any of them. I believe the Reds to be the general purpose fowl of America, and with their rapidly increasing popularity destined to not only lead in the show room, but to have a future that means the finding of a place in every part of the world.

VERNON L. STAFFORD,

Fall River, Mass.

Mating Rhode Island Reds.

Next in importance to having good birds is the proper putting of them together, for the very best birds, if improperly mated, will throw nothing but culls, and fairly good ones, if the faults are correctly offset, will produce offspring much superior to either parent. Here is where the breeder's skill must be centered. A season's work will go for naught, or result in a good proportion of better birds than any yet produced, in proportion to the care and knowledge used in the mating.

First of all, study your birds carefully, and train the eye to see type,

recognizing the male or female that most closely conforms to the standard, which, in our breed, would be described as oblong, without the square corners, a long, nearly flat back in the female, and the same in the male, but with the latter, should appear shorter, as the long flowing hackle at the shoulders and the full cushion at the tail base, soften the lines and deceive the eye, making a good long back appear only medium in length.

In selecting the male, get one that is well rounded at every point, in fact, there should not be a line on him that does not curve gracefully. Such birds usually are more prepotent, and get more uniform progeny. The breast should be especially full, and this is doubly important, for here is where so many of the other breeds "fall down," and, if we are to take the lead, we must have as many points on our side as possible. With a full breast and long keel bone extending out a good distance behind the legs, the wide full tail well set, fully cushioned out, leaving no square corner, we have a fairly good profile started.

Now, we get to the neck, and this may be of medium length, but well carried. Many times cockerels that have not been mated will carry themselves so much better after they have run with females a week or two, that their owners would hardly recognize them, and the only difference is in the way they carry their heads. Did you ever see the second male that was the under dog running in a pen that carried his head to suit you? Thus, in making your selections, be careful that the birds from which you are choosing have had an opportunity to fully develop before discarding an otherwise good specimen. After being mated cockerels carry their necks much more gracefully, are less upright, and seemingly "get together."

The crowning glory of a good male or female is the head, and upon its proper proportions depends the beauty of the specimen in a large degree, for however good the bird in other ways, if the head is misshapen, the otherwise good effect is apparently lost. But, seemingly, nature comes to our rescue here, for we seldom have a really good specimen with a great many imperfections in the head. The long, hawk head in the female is usually accompanied by an ill-shapen, roach-back, and a bird out of proportion in other ways. A male or a female with a neat, short head, a strong, well-curved beak will nearly always be of fairly good type.

Keep your birds up on a medium length leg, not so short as to make them appear squatty, as a really good flock of layers will be found usually with fairly good length of legs; at the same time, avoid the long legs with the Game-like carriage, seeking a happy medium for most satisfactory results.

Be sure that you get your best birds together. You cannot make progress trying to grade up your entire flock, putting your very best females with your second best males, or putting your inferior females with the best males. When you have chosen your male bird, select a small pen of your very best females, choosing those that correct his faults by their own strong points. For instance, if he carries his tail a little too high or too low, select females that do not have the same faults, but rather lean the other way. By selecting a pen of only four or five, you will not breed as many culls, the eggs will be more strongly fertilized, the chicks live well, and much evener flocks result.

It matters not whether you have fifty females or five hundred to select from. In that number there are four that are better than any other four, in fact, probably greater breeding value exists in this small number than in one-half the balance of the flock. Let your male run with these females until the season is over, then place him by himself until he is wanted for breeding another season. In this way you prolong his breeding life for several years, and if your matings are a success, which they are sure to be if you have made no mistake, you then have chicks of which you know the ancestry, upon which you can rely that they will produce other birds of better type and color as you continue to breed.

Every egg should be marked as gathered, and each chick toe punched before it leaves the nest, so that there may be no guess work in the following year. Aim at perfection, but do not expect it the first, second, or fifth season, but if you can breed birds slightly better than the other fellow, he is sure to want some of them, and is perfectly willing to pay any reasonable price, and is doubly willing if you can point to this bird as being the sire and that as being the grandsire, showing him a line of blood that is correcting the faults that are bothering him most. There is no value on a really good male bird, for if properly handled, he will continue to throw good, strong chicks for four or five seasons, in which time you should have his strong points so woven into your flock that they will continue to reproduce for generations to come. An extra \$5 or \$10 judiciously invested in a stock male will often repay the expenditure a thousand fold in a few years' breeding, in fact, there is scarcely a price named that will not be cheap if the bird is of a long line of careful breeding. Such a bird cannot fail to be prepotent, and if properly mated, will produce many sons and daughters his equal or superior in type.

COLOR.—And here is the struggle. After having gotten the type fairly

fixed, we must put the proper-colored clothes on our pets, or we lose much of our labor. Judges, breeders, and the public all disagree in the color description of a good Red, but once they have seen one of those gorgeous colored males in the sunlight, all descriptions fade away, and in its place comes a desire to possess one or more that will approach or equal him in color. Nothing in the domestic poultry kingdom approaches him in beautiful blending of all sections, rich red, terminating in a tail of beautiful bottle-green black, adding a wealth of strength to his color, which completely overshadows the neutral, indifferent shades of his Buff cousins.

Experience proves that the dark mahogany birds are not reliable as breeders, and that their continued use gives mottled females, with mackerel backs and an almost barn-yard fowl appearance. It is those gorgeous, lustrous, medium-colored males of the same uniform color, from head to tail base, that throw the beautiful soft-brown females, uniform in color and breeding true from generation to generation. In color mating, avoid the extremes in both sexes, also the "shafty" feathers having a quill lighter than the body of the feather, also the tendency to deposit a ring of color around the tip, giving a laced appearance not at all pleasing. Select females with color extending evenly to the tip of the web and shaft, so colored as to make it almost impossible to tell just where the one feather begins and the other leaves off. This point should be looked to in the male's breast as well. Avoid smut, smoky or mouse-colored undercolor in both male and female. See that the undercolor in the male is distinctly salmon or pink at the base of tail as well as in the middle of the back and under the hackle. See that females have clear backs, with no pepper spots of black either here or on the shoulders, that they carry red quills with even surface color, and no smut. Color should carry well around on the breasts, with as little weakening as possible. Shanks and feet of best specimens will be found quite red or horn-colored in both male and female. Females that do not fade badly with early laying and moulting should be given the preference over better-colored pullets that lose a large part of their beauty as soon as laying begins. Stick to the rich black tails in the male line, and do not expect too much progress with a year's mating. Remember the Reds are going to be a power in the next twenty years, and we are now laying the foundations upon which to build a mighty structure, how mighty depends upon how well we do our part, right now. So build carefully, do not make radical out-crosses, but correct faults as they appear to you,

and be careful in making these corrections that you do not let down the bars to other faults much greater.

P. R. PARK.

Reds, Old and New.

My experience with Reds dates back some thirty-five years to the time when my father, one of the largest breeders of poultry, at that time, in Little Compton, Rhode Island, kept a flock of about two hundred Reds, exclusively,—a large flock for that time. It was a custom with my father, and also with some others in that neighborhood, to get male birds, and occasionally females, from the whaling ships that brought them from the South Pacific and Indian Oceans. These birds were a rich, brilliant, even red (no yellow, no chocolate) from comb to sickle, long keel, broad heavy breast, heavy thighs and wide between the legs, with bodies somewhat upright like our present Games. They were called in that neighborhood "Red Games," or "Yaller legged Red Games," and sometimes "Malay Games." I think they were all single comb.

Flocks of fowl in that section soon became red, whatever their blood might have been for this reason; the Red Game was a vigorous fighter, so that as soon as one was put with a flock, he felt it a self-imposed duty to kill every other male in the flock, yes, and every one in the neighborhood if possible. If he didn't kill them he spurred them into such subjection that they never after became fathers.

During my years of experience as a breeder I have handled and closely observed quite a number of different strains of Reds, and I have always noticed that those strains which were directly descended from the Red Game, were the most hardy and vigorous, bred the truest to type and color, had the richest yellow skin and legs, and were the most prolific layers.

The early flocks of Reds were practically all single comb and I think the short "pugged" Rose Comb sometimes called the Malay Comb came from the Red Shanghai blood. There were no pea combs, (and in my opinion there never should be) until crosses were made with Light Brahmas. With pea combs came poorer type, feathered legs and a decrease of prolificacy. Those strains which had a dash of Cochin blood, also threw feathered legged chicks.

The introduction of Brown Leghorn blood was also a detriment to the breed on the whole, I think, for it decreased the size, diminished the hardi-

ness, and gave us most of the smut in undercolor which is so objectionable now-a-days. It also gave us a lighter colored and a less uniformly colored egg. The original Red Games layed a finely colored egg—not as brown as a Brahmas or a Langshan's, but more of a pink or reddish brown.

It has probably been necessary to have a tinge of all these different bloods, Buff Cochin, Red Shanghai, Brown Leghorn and Dunghills to give us a genuinely American breed, still I firmly believe that the good old Red Game blood is a very essential foundation.

My experience in breeding has led me to believe that males should be just as near the ideal color as possible and should be free from marked contrast between hackle and back or back and saddle, for to the male side we must look for color. Females fade very soon after moulting and it is difficult to judge of their true virgin color. I look for size, vigor and good type in females, for to them and not to the male should we look for size. I believe it is a mistaken idea to think that an oversized male mated to a flock of immature, undersized females will show a pronounced increase in size of offspring. I always avoid heavy fluff in females, and short bodied males, preferring a long keel and consequently a long back in the male with just enough cushion, as seen in profile, to avoid an abrupt angle where the back joins the tail.

Generally speaking my best males and best females have been produced from the same mating. In some instances certain matings produced fine females with a tendency to rather light colored males, while certain other matings have thrown choice males with only moderately good females. I have had no success from mating extremes of color, the offspring lacked very much in uniformity of color.

There is a great future for the Reds and I believe progress will be more rapid now that we have a definite standard to which all should breed. Although the breed is old from a utility point of view, it is in its infancy as a fancier's breed. We can produce as large a percentage of show birds as any breed, but we can't yet produce as uniform a flock. If we stick to the Standard, looking well to size and type as our first essential, brilliance and permanence of color as our second, we ought to develop a breed that should possess more good points, both useful and beautiful, than any other breed in existence.

LESTER TOMPKINS.

Will Rhode Island Reds Breed True?

This proposition must be considered under two heads.

First: Will they breed true to type? The word "type" as used in this connection, may be defined to be, that individuality by which the breed is recognized from every other variety of fowl. This does not relate to form or shape alone, though principally that, but it includes all other distinguishing characteristics; prominent among which are, the dress or plumage, standard markings, style or carriage. But for the purposes of this article, form or shape has more to do with the question than any other single feature, perhaps more than all the others. In this particular the Rhode Island Red is a more distinct type, in comparison, than either the Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte. There is less difference in form or shape between the two latter than there is between the Red and either one of them. The body of the Red is long, somewhat narrow and deep, and when in plumage, the tail, apparently, gives additional length. The foundation of this long body is the long keel-bone; and if symmetry is required, there must be depth; then again, observing the same law, the body must not be too broad, otherwise you would get your specimen too large. You would be over in the Asiatic class. Such a body as we have described, to be symmetrical again, would not look well with a short, bunchy tail, abruptly rising at almost right angles from the body; but you would require what you find,—a tail of proportionate length, extending gracefully back and inclining upward, thus giving the "finished stroke to the picture." Now, if our analysis is correct, does it require argument to show that such a specimen, mated to another of similar type would not produce its like? Would not this be the general result, and would not something different be the exception? Doubtless there would be exceptions, as there always are in the case of every artificial breed; but the exception is at once discarded and not allowed to reproduce. Nature strives for symmetry; we have shown the Red to be in harmony with nature's law in this respect. Again, we have pointed out that the Red has prominent, strongly defined features in the construction of the body. Our own experience teaches us that it is easier to reproduce the prominent points. The minor ones may be missing in the offspring, but the radical ones remain. These are the principal arguments briefly stated why the Red will breed true to type.

Second: Will the red breed true to color? In answering this question we are dealing with the same proposition that all breeders of artificial breeds

have to deal with, with this difference; the predominating color of the Red being a primary color, it is easier to reproduce it, than if it were a mere complementary color. That is to say, a primary color is nature's own, and natural results are more easily obtained than artificial. In other words, a primary color is easier to retain than a mere shade of color. Much criticism has been offered because in the past a variety of "shades" of red have been produced—some critics have recklessly said "a variety of colors." This is an error; but it is true that a variety of "shades" have been produced; and why? Because a variety of shades of color have been introduced into the mating. This only proves the necessity of line breeding in the future, if we desire uniformity in color. They will breed true to color if the breeder does his part. The same general laws must be observed which are recognized and followed in breeding other varieties of artificial breeds.

A. G. MURRAY,
Springfield, Illinois.

Defects and Dangers.

There seems to be no one of our contributors who has anything but praise for the Reds. It appears only just to the breed and the breeders to have a fair statement of some of the defects which are common, and the points which are to be avoided, and since it is the Secretary's duty to do a great many unpleasant things, as well as very many agreeable things, the following remarks, which are partly the result of experience, partly from information gathered from personal interviews with prominent Red breeders, and partly from a very large amount of correspondence regarding the good and bad points of Reds, are presented.

The first careful examination of Rhode Island Reds, as such, that I ever made was in 1898. Most of the males were very brilliant red, a light cherry red, fairly uniform, with greenish black tails showing russet or reddish edges to the feathers. I began breeding them shortly after this time and from numerous interviews with the most prominent promoters at that time, I learned that "the darker the bird the better, provided there was no smut in undercolor." There was a prejudice against white in wings, but light, almost white, undercolor was not regarded as a serious defect. The females which produced these chocolate colored males were described as "mahogany red" and most of them showed a decided contrast between hackle, which was more of a golden red, and back, which was a duller hue,

and they also had rather light colored breasts. The following characteristics usually (not always) accompanied these extremely dark strains;—strong tendency to both smut and white in undercolor, and white in wings; less hardiness than the more brilliant, lighter colored strains; very early maturity and consequently rather small birds which were not satisfactory as soft roasters, as they often hardened before they were large enough to roast. They usually had clean yellow legs, were excellent layers of a not very dark egg, and were not much inclined to broodiness. I have often been told by breeders who were “on the spot” where such strains originated, that they possessed an excess of Brown Leghorn blood, and my experience leads me to believe that as a general statement, that is true. There was a mistaken idea of the desirable size for market poultry which got possession of some of the early Red breeders. Anyone who has kept track of the fancy market on soft roasters knows that it is an impossibility to get soft chickens too large. Boston market is always open to fancy soft roasters and the bigger the better, provided they are plump and yellow and soft, and a breed that gets “hard” or “staggy” before they dress nine or ten pounds per pair isn’t a breed for “killers.” I saw a crate of poultry, many of them capons, but sold as soft roasters, ranging from twelve pounds per pair to nineteen and one-half pounds per pair, sold at wholesale for 37 cents a pound in Boston in May, 1903, and on the same day small roasters were selling at 28 to 30 cents per pound.

Many of the practical Red breeders who realized the market poultry situation began breeding larger birds, and at about the same time fanciers started the pendulum swinging the other way by emphasizing “brilliance” and “uniformity of color.” The straw-colored hackles with chocolate wing bows of males were shelved, and in 1900, 1901 and 1902 there were more good, large, vigorous, evenly colored birds seen than in previous years. These strains generally possessed the following distinctive marks: better meat, type i.e. longer keel, broader deeper breast (no “hatchet breast” of the Leghorn), but they showed more tendency to broodiness, more stubs on legs and toes. They also laid a darker, more uniformly colored egg. It is often remarked that such strains have a larger percentage of the Red Malay Game or the Buff Cochin in their make up. It may be that, or they may have been the result of selection and careful mating.

At the present time I fear there is a tendency toward the darker color. All agree that the present standard weights are satisfactory. I know of several breeders who have exhibited birds darker than they really thought

ideal, simply because many judges show a tendency to favor dark birds. I find the most progressive breeders just as strongly opposed to the chocolate or dull brown males on the one hand as they are to the buff or yellowish red males on the other hand. Colors can only be described by comparison and as there is nothing in Nature comparable with the coloring of a good Rhode Island Red male, we can't describe his color. It is sometimes compared with the color of a cherry just before it is fully ripe, i.e., a little lighter than a fully ripe, red cherry.

The Reds have had two potent enemies, first the established breeders of the other American breeds and second, the great popularity of the Reds. The howl of "scrubs" and "mongrels" is fast disappearing, but the popularity we have still with us. However there are so many reputable breeders of Reds now that one need not fear the trickery of "poultry brokers" unless he deliberately patronizes them.

Experienced breeders know that there is no danger from judicious inbreeding. They also know that defects as well as desirable qualities can be accented by inbreeding. Farmers as a rule can not select and make special matings so they usually "swap roosters" or buy a cockerel for "new blood." The farmer knows that it isn't safe (for him) to inbreed. The fancier knows that it isn't safe (for him) to outbreed; but the semi-fancier of the city back-yard has neither the precaution of the farmer nor the knowledge of the fancier. The farmer keeps up vitality and hardiness though he hasn't uniformity in either size, type or coloring. The fancier keeps up both the exhibition points and the vitality, while the town lot breeder often fails in both. The Reds owe their vigor and snap to their outbred origin, but it has taken much longer to establish them along this line. There is danger now from too much *injudicious* inbreeding in the haste of breeders to fix certain characteristics. Make haste slowly should be our motto, and our inbreeding should be coupled with the most careful selection, so that in fixing a desirable characteristic we do not also fix many undesirable ones.

There is one peculiarity of Reds and also of Buffs that isn't usually allowed for by their enemies, viz., the ease with which culls may be picked from a flock. I mean the culls from a color point of view. In a flock of white birds, a brassy back or wing bow, or a fine black lacing in the hackle doesn't appear to the untrained eye. In barred Rocks the brown black instead of blue-black or the flights without barring, and the very brassy birds are only seen by the trained eye. Very few casual observers of a flock of

black birds would notice whether the sheen appeared green or purple. Our eyes, being very sensitive to change of hue or shade of red, orange and yellow, at once detects variations in color in a flock of Reds, which, if present in Barred Rocks, Blacks or any of the duller colored breeds, would be entirely unnoticed except by experts. Then again the fading incident to laying makes an apparent contrast in Reds which though equally great, is less noticeable in many other breeds. It is difficult to maintain uniformity among Reds for the above reasons, but I believe that careful breeding from the best, using care to select the females which show least fading, i.e., breeding for permanence of color, will largely overcome this apparent variation. Breeders who have bred Reds in comparison with other breeds, know that they will throw as large a percentage of show birds as any breed, which shows that the apparent lack of uniformity is only the natural variation common to any breed.

Probably one of the greatest dangers to Reds is the probability of color being placed paramount in importance to type and vigor. I believe our best breeders put type and vigor on an equal, with color as second. Many judges in all breeds reverse this order. It is very unfortunate that a poor shaped bird should win on such a minor point as ticking in hackle, slightly better undercolor, or a deeper colored eye over a bird superior in type with only a slight defect in some of these minor points, but such is often the case.

The Single Comb Reds are still throwing pretty high combs, and there is considerable complaining of Rose Comb Reds throwing single combs. This is believed to be due to the craze for small, neat, smooth combs. The Wyandotte breeders have had the same difficulty. A prominent breeder of that variety told me that he had more single combs last year than in all previous years combined and he attributed it to the prevalent idea of small, smooth combs. Our standard calls for a comb that is oval in outline, as seen from above and "covered with small points terminating in a small spike at the rear." Smooth combs then are not standard. (Judges please note.) The following troublesome defects need careful study in mating: Hazel, greenish or bluish tinge in eye; white in base of hackle and at roots of tail, and sometimes over the "hips"—usually accompanying very brilliant surface; russet or reddish tails in birds showing great strength of color; shafting, especially in females, and feathers edged with color a few shades lighter than the rest of the feather. The finest surface color is generally accompanied by either smut or white in undercolor—perhaps only a trace, and the very excellent undercolor is generally accompanied by a lack of

richness in males and a "mealy" appearance in females with lack of brilliance in both. Nature seems to put about so much coloring into a bird and if it is concentrated in the ends of the feathers it is a more striking picture, but How about the breeding qualities of such concentration? "Rather uncertain," is the general verdict.

The surest method of improving, is by careful selection, using great precaution in introducing new blood lest it fail to nick. There is one best pullet in every clutch, and one best cockerel in every flock, and if such best birds are only slightly better than either ancestor, the road to improvement is open. It will take years to breed out all the defects. It can only be done by persistent effort. Can't we co-operate and save time?

W. J. DRISKO.

Rhode Island Reds in New Jersey.

America is the birth place of many of the greatest inventions, not only in the way of machinery, etc., but Americans have also "invented" a number of the various breeds of poultry, among which "the best that ever was" is the famous Rhode Island Red.

This breed stands today preeminent as an American invention. As layers they cannot be beaten and it takes something more than ordinary to hold them anything like an even race. As broilers and table fowl they are equal to any and better than the majority; and when I say this, I am not speaking theoretically, but from actual experience, for in my many years as a fancier and breeder, I have had very many different breeds of fowls, and "comparison tests" being one of my hobbies, it has resulted in my discarding a great many breeds during my experience, some for one cause and some for another.

But I started to breed the Rhode Island Reds when they were in their infancy, and I have them yet; not the same looking bird that they were at the start, but vastly superior in appearance. No breed of fowls has ever shown as much improvement in the same length of time as the Reds have. In a comparatively short time they have advanced from the clothing (and their clothes were the only fault they ever had) of a back yard tramp to the raiments necessary to place them in the foremost positions in the best society.

I. M. MAXWELL,
Vice-President for New Jersey.

Rhode Island Reds in California.

Three years ago I did not know what a Rhode Island Red was, and so purchased some prize winning White Wyandottes. A little later a friend persuaded me to purchase and try Rhode Island Reds, single comb. I purchased 1st. Ck., 1st., 2nd. and 3rd. V. H. C. Hens, Reds, at the Los Angeles Show and began to advertise the eggs for sale. I received a great many inquiries as to what they were, their qualities, etc. While I am a member of the White Wyandotte club, I will say that the Rhode Island Reds are the best all around, economical utility fowls I have ever raised, and I have tried Brown Leghorns, Brahmas, Black Minorcas, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, and years ago, scrubs. Why do I speak so highly of the Reds! Because, they are a color that does not show dirt, are very hardy, fine layers of eggs in winter when eggs are high, best dressed fowl that I know of and the game crossing in them gives their meat a fine, sweet taste. If you want to know more of them,—well, go buy yourself some.

E. R. HOLMAN,

Vice President, for California.

Rhode Island Reds in Connecticut.

The outlook for Reds in Connecticut never was as bright as at present. At most of the poultry shows and agricultural fairs there have been larger displays and exhibits this year than ever before; showing that the Reds are rapidly coming to the front as a fancier's breed.

The farmers are dropping other breeds and taking up the Reds on account of their hardiness and combined market and laying qualities, and I can give names of a number of poultrymen in this vicinity who have dropped other popular breeds entirely, and taken up the Reds solely on account of their great laying qualities in fall and winter; these people claim all that the Rhode Island Red club ever claimed for the breed, namely, that they are very easy to raise, do not get over fat when given the amount of food they require, are extremely hardy, making the best of winter layers and have plump, meaty bodies, with a deep yellow skin when dressed; making them the best of all breeds for the farmer and poultryman.

ROBERT C. TUTTLE,

Vice President, for Connecticut.

Rhode Island Reds in Maine.

In the fall of 1877 I procured a trio of Reds of a party who had raised a few from eggs that came from Rhode Island. They proved such good layers, that the next spring I sent to Massachusetts and bought 100 eggs from which I raised some good birds. At that time they were hardly known in Maine, and I think I was one of the first, if not the first, to advertise them here. That winter I sent a testimonial letter to the Cyphere Incubator Company on one of my letter heads as a breeder of Rhode Island Reds, which they published in their Catalogue, and which happened to be the only letter from a breeder of the Reds. As a result, that spring I had letters from all over the United States, from California to Florida and Canada, asking as to the good qualities of the Reds; and I could not supply the demand for eggs. They have grown in popularity every year since, until at the present time there is no breed that is sought after or gives more universal satisfaction as an all around bird, for good laying qualities, early maturing, and excellent poultry, as well as being very hardy chicks. I believe they are destined to become the leading breed for practical purposes, as well as for fancy, in this state. The rapidity with which the Reds have increased, both in our poultry shows and in the yards of the breeders of poultry, as well as on the farms of Maine, is proof of their growing popularity.

ISAAC F. CLARK,

Vice President, for Maine.

Rhode Island Reds in Indiana.

I have been breeding Reds exclusively for three years and like them better each year. I have had a splendid sale for both stock and eggs in season. The growth and popularity of this breed has spread wonderfully throughout this and adjoining states during this time, and from the inquiries for information and prices which I receive, I predict a great future for the Reds—the best all around breed of poultry in existence.

Yours truly,

A. C. RICHARDSON.

Rhode Island Reds in New Hampshire.

The Reds have, in this vicinity, never had what may properly be called a "boom," which I think has been most fortunate for them. Their growth in popularity has been of the steady, healthy kind and they have won their way to the hearts of many, who at first opposed them, by their constant attention to the business they are bred for, viz: growing, producing, and reproducing. They are hard to excel as mothers, and yet not persistently broody. I have heard a man in speaking of them say,—he could break up a Red hen and she would lay a litter of eggs before his other hens were broken up.

Boston and people with Boston tastes consume the greater part of New Hampshire eggs and they are particular about the color of the jacket on an egg. Now the Red hen is a good tailoress, she cuts a generous suit of the color which pleases Bostonians, (that of a well done baked bean) and fills it with yolk and white of good solid body, one that can, if so willed, hatch into a sturdy youngster that will be a pride to its owner. They are hardy birds, just suited to the rigorous climate of the noble granite hills, and while they are advancing from a fancier's standpoint, they are more rapidly forging ahead along utility lines. Now, as ever, they are a "Farmer's Bird."

LUTHER ROBBINS,

Vice President, for New Hampshire.

Rhode Island Reds in Massachusetts.

Massachusetts easily leads in the number of members of the Rhode Island Red Club and, likewise, in the number of fanciers and poultrymen devoted to the improvement of our favorite breed. Hence, there has been a steady and real growth of interest, both in the fancy and practical development of the Reds with a corresponding increase of money invested in poultry plants stocked with them. The explanation for this precedence of Massachusetts is bound up in the fact that Boston is the best market for high-class poultry and eggs in this country, if not in the world, and that the law of the survival of the fittest brings that which is excellent to the customers who will pay the most for the goods. This working out of a natural law is the best evidence that Rhode Island Reds are not only prolific in desirably flavored eggs, but are also of that build and epicurean quality, as carcasses,

which satisfies the best line of trade. Hence, the prospects as well as the actualities of the Reds are good, inasmuch as there is a relative advantage with Massachusetts breeders and plenty of room "on top."

However, continued observance of the ethics of the fraternity, regard for the utility as well as the beautiful qualities of the Reds will redound to the profit and satisfaction of all our brethren, wherever located, in proportion to the thought and care they give to their poultry business.

JOHN CROWTHER,

Vice President, for Massachusetts.

Rhode Island Reds in Iowa.

It is with great pleasure that I take this means of telling about the great Rhode Island Red fowl in the state of Iowa. You can better grasp the popularity to which the Reds have advanced in Iowa by my referring back to the time I purchased my first start. It was some six years ago that I first saw the picture of the Rhode Island Red on the front cover of the Orange Judd Farmer. I took a fancy to the shape of the birds and their write-up enthused me more, so that I at once sent to Rhode Island for some eggs. From the eggs I got seven chicks. I have continued to breed them, (with the exception of one year, as I sold what I had to another breeder, but at the end of the year I could not be satisfied without the Reds, so I purchased them back) and I have made great strides in the way of color to what my first chicks were. I was the first breeder west of the Mississippi river to advertise the Reds for sale and you would be surprised to see how they jumped into popularity. I could not raise enough to supply the demand. The state is now the possessor of many Red breeders. Everyone speaks highly of them and I believe in a short time they will stand ahead of the Plymouth Rock. They are growing more and more in favor with the farmers of this state, and as a fancier's fowl, the shows are endeavoring to bring them to the front by making special prizes in the Red class. The Reds have not attained all that is due them, and the future means much for the Reds. As to the good qualities of the fowl, it is useless for me to try and tell anyone who has ever bred the Reds.

H. C. WEST,

Vice President, for Iowa.

Rhode Island Reds in Kansas.

We know of no breed of fowls, nor have we learned of any, for which there has been such general inquiry and demand throughout the entire west during the past two or three seasons as there has been for the Reds.

During the egg season of 1903 we made some 175 shipments of eggs, ranging from single settings to 100 lots, but could not nearly supply the demand; while our more than 600 surplus stock were readily disposed of before the middle of December, since which time scores of inquiries for breeding stock have been received. It is only very occasionally that inquiries for other than rose-comb eggs or stock are received, the reason being that freezing weather throughout the west is nearly always accompanied by searching, piercing, stiff breezes, which prove disastrous to combs other than those which hug closely the head. Wattle freezes result, in the majority of cases, from faulty drinking vessels, allowing said wattles to become immersed in the water, exposure soon after, with wattles dripping, results in freezing, of course.

The reasons for the Red's growth in popular favor is their business money-making characteristics, the consensus of published reports concerning their hardiness, ease of raising, early maturity, their all-the-year-round laying qualities, being matchless as winter layers; their docility, coupled with their well-directed activity and rustling qualities; their being ideal for broiler and meat purposes, having smooth orange shanks and rich yellow skins, free from dark pin feathers; having few if any equals, and no superiors, in point of delicacy of flesh flavor, representing a large per cent of juicy breast meat; all such reports having been favorable, a corresponding favorable impression was created in advance, and which, under actual test, the Reds have verified for themselves. These reasons, coupled with their wonderful downy covering, rendering them independent of weather conditions; their ideal size as an all purpose chicken, and their rich delicate beauty, have all conspired to their rapid adoption.

"They surpass our expectations," is the commonly expressed verdict regarding them. On tested and proven merit, the Reds, for themselves, are gradually and surely winning and paving the way for their general adoption as the most ideal breed of fowls that has yet made their appearance. Their color has, up to within the last year or so, proven their most serious hindering factor in the way of more rapid adoption, but a better conception relative to this color question is rapidly obtaining, the new standard calling for

females of "reddish buff," i. e., ochorous red, near the color of a rich bay horse. The Single Comb Reds differ in shape from Buff Rocks, being longer and more horizontal in keel; while black in female's hackle, also in male's and female's wing flights and solid black main tail feathers, together with their red color, distinguishes them in plumage. The Rose Comb Reds, for above reasons, are distinct, and must be kept characteristically distinct, from Buff Wyandottes, both in shape and color. Give the Rose Comb Reds the body shape of the Dorking, i. e., great length and horizontality of keel, and clothe them with distinctively red plumage, and they will, when so shaped and so attired, be—among poultry—"the noblest Roman of them all."

Mating—a word only, as others will go into detail more fully. These suggestions to remember, by the way:

First—The female gives size and shape, the male giving symmetry and color, largely.

Second—The desired color once secured, must be fixed (held) by line breeding.

Third—Whatever shade of color is not desired in succeeding generations had better not be used in the present generation.

Fourth—Shape makes the breed; color distinguishes the variety. It requires both to make a Rhode Island Red. Hence, due regard must be given to both of these characteristics if the Reds are to make a place for themselves in, and then take, poultrydom.

J. MARTIN, M. D.,
Wichita, Kan.

Rhode Island Reds in Wisconsin.

The outlook for Reds, particularly the Rose Comb Red in North Western Wisconsin is very bright. They have struck the popular fancy and have only to be seen to bring queries about them, and more orders than can be filled by the few breeding them in this state.

At the Minnesota State Fair there was but a pen each of rose and single comb Reds, but they attracted universal attention. If some of the large eastern breeders would send a good big string to the biggest shows here, say at St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota, I believe the result would exceed expectations. But the local breeders of Reds are becoming more numerous, and next fall, eastern breeders who hope to win, would have to have something extra good. The greatest stumbling block, we in the West

have to buck against is, to find out what you eastern breeders call "Red." The tendency here is to breed for too dark a Red, according to what I can learn; and, again, there is a diversity of opinion as to how or what a Rose Comb should be. One breeds for the corrugated or spiked comb, another for the smooth surface rose comb—the latter is my conception of what is proper; it looks best, and is favored by the judges here.

There is a bigger demand from the old fanciers and the novices for Reds in this vicinity than can be supplied by the local breeders; but this year will see ten yards of Reds where one existed last year, and from what I can learn, at Minnesota State show, it will be same for Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota.

A. G. SEARING,
Vice President, for Wisconsin.

Rhode Island Reds in Colorado.

In regard to the Rhode Island Reds in this state and in regard to their outlook, will say that at our poultry show here in December, we had quite a nice little representation of that breed. There were two exhibits of Single Comb and three of Rose Comb. Judging from the standard and from the scores obtained I should say they were well up in every class, in fact, some of them were beauties. To say that they attracted a good deal of attention is putting it rather mildly, for they were the center of attraction.

It seems to me that, as good thoroughly hardy rustlers, not liable to disease, and above all, good winter layers, they must become the popular breed not only in this but in other states. The weather in our state of course is not so unfavorable for poultry in the winter as in the lower altitudes, for it is always dry and usually warm with bright sunshine, so that I imagine it is not as difficult to get fowls to lay in winter as it is in those states where there is a good deal of dampness and severe cold weather.

I feel quite sure that in poultry the breed that will become most popular is the one that lays the best in winter, the one that has chicks that will grow best at six weeks or two months old and the one that is strong and healthy and not wild and hard to domesticate. Really all of these important features are found in the Rhode Island Red. As nearly as I can learn, those who raise other breeds of fowl must take great pains with them in order to get them to lay in the winter, while the Rhode Island Red will lay in the winter if they

have half a chance. This is partly due to the fact that they do not feel the cold as severely as do those breeds which are not so well covered with plumage.

I think as the people become acquainted with them they will be the leading breed of fowls for the mountain regions. Whether the White Leghorns will compete with them seriously is a question. They certainly come next to Reds as layers, but they must be kept warm and be very carefully taken care of or they will not lay in the winter. As compared with the White Leghorns when you come to dress the Rhode Island Red you have enough for a meal for a good sized family, while one White Leghorn would not make a meal for a small family. The meat of the Red is exceedingly fine and juicy, really I think the best meat I have ever eaten.

W. A. SHEPARD,
Vice President, for Colorado.

Rhode Island Reds in Illinois.

There is a steady, regular and healthful growth of the Rhode Island Red among poultrymen and fanciers in the middle west. I have noted that men who used to sneer at the breed when first introduced out here, and who were never tired of calling them scrubs and mongrels, have experienced a change of heart, and have become earnest admirers and successful breeders. In correspondence with men to whom I sold stock years ago, on condition that they might return the stock and have their money back if the birds proved unsatisfactory, such men have taken hold of the breed and have, by judicious culling and careful mating, evolved birds that at the present time money could not buy.

Of course, the Rhode Island Red has its enemies, but such men are generally men who are too old to learn, or men who have taken up with new breeds that turned out worthless, and are thus "sour" on any new breed. I believe that the wisest move our club ever made was to avoid a "boom," trusting rather to a steady, quiet, substantial growth, believing—which the sequel has proved to be true—that the Red can win on his merits without any fictitious boom's aid. A friend of mine who had a booth at the Chicago Show in January, 1904, told me that the color and style of the Rhode Island Reds seemed to "take" in a most astonishing way with the general crowd. People left their names and address with a request for more infor-

mation as to where eggs and stock could be procured. There were no inquiries for the older and well-known breeds. I am personally acquainted with breeders who have had to turn away orders even thus early in the season (January); they simply could not fill orders without seriously crippling their own breeding pens. The Rhode Island Red has already become a serious competitor of the Plymouth Rock and the Wyandotte as a general utility fowl. People are slowly but surely learning here in the middle West that they are splendid winter layers, that they dress out wonderfully well for the table, that they are exceedingly hardy, and that they are an uncommonly handsome fowl. I hope our club will see to it that the fowl keeps its distinguishing, unique color—red, a pure brilliant red. This is one of the handsomest and most striking colors, and one which always takes the eye. No other fowl has this color, and we ought to make the most of it. It is our Trade Mark, and as such, is a very valuable asset—not to be lightly esteemed.

EDWARD C. MORSE,
Vice President, for Illinois.

Rhode Island Reds in Ohio.

The Rhode Island Red is surely the coming breed of poultry and lifetime breeders of other varieties are rapidly waking up to the fact. At the last annual meeting of the Ohio State Poultry Association, the Rhode Island Red was signally recognized by the election of the two leading Rhode Island Red breeders of Ohio as President and 1st Vice President of the State Association.

In all the experience of the writer in breeding fancy poultry, he has never heard of such an interest in, and such a demand for any other variety as there is for the Red. Yes, the writer is a "Red crank" and he also desires to say that he never knew anyone who tried the Reds who did not become a "Red crank".

Before another year rolls around there will be more Reds bred than any other variety. The great demand for Reds of course, is caused by the many excellent qualities they have over other varieties. Beauty, size, hardiness, egg producers, quick maturity, docility, disease proof and small eaters. Some other breeds have one or two of these good features, but Rhode Island Reds alone have all of them.

Let every breeder of Reds keep his shoulder to the wheel and keep up

the quality of his flock and it will be only a short time until the Red will be where it rightfully belongs, at the head of the procession,—in the yards, in the shows rooms and everywhere else.

CHARLES C. REID,
Vice President, for Ohio.

Rhode Island Reds in North Carolina.

My experience with Rhode Island Reds dates back to January, 1902, when I bought four Rhode Island pullets and one cockerel in Massachusetts and Ohio. I concluded I would buy a pen and try them just for an experiment, and was more than agreeably surprised with the results. Formerly I had kept a few Barred and White Rocks, but with not much success, usually I would have to buy part of my eggs for setting purposes. The season of 1902, from my four Red pullets I sold about \$30 worth of eggs for setting purposes at \$2.00 per setting, and raised 100 or more chicks. In the fall of 1902, I sold something like \$30 to \$40 worth of stock for breeders, and kept 17 hens and pullets for my breeders last year, 1903.

At our amateur poultry association (Piedmont Poultry Association) November 24 to 27, 1903, the first one ever held, we had about thirty Rhode Island Reds in show, and more of this one variety than any other one variety in the show, not barring Barred Rocks (usually the favorites here). I have only a small town lot here (75x150), with scarcely no run at all, and they do not run out at large. I don't devote much of my time to looking after them, I am engaged in general merchandise business. I find them healthy, hardy, active birds and fine winter and all around layers; eggs are large and brown, mature early for breeders, make good mothers, gentle and docile. I kept a record of four of my pullets last year and they layed from 190 to 214 eggs each in one year. As soon as the people find out their good qualities they will be the bird of the South as well as the North. I think they are fast gaining ground in the South.

A. C. HARRIS,
Vice President, for North Carolina.

Rhode Island Reds in Utah.

Being an amateur in the poultry industry and especially in breeding Rhode Island Reds, I do not feel competent to write an extensive article on this fast growing popular breed. Six years ago a friend of mine brought them into this neighborhood (and I believe it was the first in the State). They proved to be extra fine layers, but poor show birds. They soon became known, and he sold eggs and stock to a great many throughout the county, besides shipping some. Utah is known for her peculiar people, but they seemed to know a good thing when they saw it. Reds have grown wonderfully in popularity, for we see them on every hand. I think we can not only boast of quantity, but also of quality, for at our last show they exceeded in numbers, and I believe in quality the old reliable Barred Plymouth Rocks. Many have said they would discard all other breeds in the future for the Reds. I believe in Utah, as much as anywhere else that I have been, the people (at least a majority of those who keep poultry) look first to the dollar and cent side of it, so all Red breeders will readily see the reason they are getting so popular. With me they have been the best of winter as well as summer layers of large eggs. They cannot be beaten for table use. They are good setters (but not persistently so with me) and good mothers. They mature earlier than any other fowl that I know of for their size, and above all, they are hardy and will stand rough handling. They are a farmer's fowl, as they will stand considerable neglect. The greatest and first criticism we hear, is that they do not run true to color or uniform in color, but I believe we can justly claim for them, that they run as true to color as any other breed today.

R. ROWBOTHAM,

Vice President, for Utah.

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Rhode Island Reds Rose and Single Comb

Exclusively.

Eggs, \$1.50 per sitting;
\$3.00 for 50; \$5.00 for 100.

Winings:

Boston, 1903; 1st. R. C. ekl.; 2d. 5th. R. C.
Pul.; 1st. R. C. pen and 1st. S. C. Pul.;
Lawrence, 3 1sts.; Framingham, 3 1sts.;
Schenectady, N.Y. and Chicago first.

Won over 100 prizes.

Stock for sale.

Elm Poultry Farm,

W. S. HARRIS,
Mansfield, Mass.

Rhode Island Reds.

Rose and Single Comb.

Browning's Strain Line Bred.

Perfect in color and shape, good
red, free from smut; seven
pens mated for best results
with my high scoring exhibi-
tion birds.

Eggs, \$2 00 per 15.

*Circular tells all about them; free
for the asking.*

E. A. HOWE,

Lock Box 7,
Brightwood, Mass.

D. H. FUNSTON,

...Breeder of...

Rhode Island Reds

(Single Combs)

EXCLUSIVELY.

Selected Thoroughbred Stock.

JENKINTOWN, PA.

A. C. RICHARDSON, Salttillo, Indiana.

Breeder of

Single Comb Reds Exclusively.

Stock and Eggs in Season.

My birds are standard weight,
good combs, yellow legs and red
eyes, and all breeders are free
from smut.

Eggs for Hatching, \$1.50 per 15.

Circular free. Write your wants.

TOMPKINS'

Rhode Island Reds

are winners this season at South Framingham, Lawrence and Hartford. Also at the Great Rochester Show won Second and Third Cockerel, Second Hen, First, Second and Fourth Cockerel, First and Second Pullet, Second Pen in a very strong class.

They Are Bred for Utility
AS WELL AS SHOW.

I can honestly say they are BETTER THIS YEAR than ever. The Show Records tell what they have done for me.

**This Season in the hands of Customers they have
Won in strong competition from Mass.
to Utah.**

My Matings This Spring Will Be Very Strong.

Limited Number of Eggs for Sale,

Three Dollars per Setting,

Two Settings for Five Dollars.

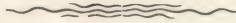
Special Matings and Breeding Stock a matter of correspondence.

Lester Tompkins,
CONCORD, MASS.

De Wolf Farm,

PAPPOOSESQUAW,

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND.

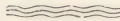


Rhode Island Reds

Single, Rose,

PEA COMB.

Eggs for Hatching and Stock For Sale at all Seasons.



Booklet Free.

JOHN E. DAVIS.

SAM C. DAVIS.

JOHN E. DAVIS & BRO.,

PROPRIETORS OF

Village Hill Poultry Yards,

BREEDERS OF

===== ROSE COMB =====

RHODE
ISLAND
REDS.

Our stock are Rose Comb every time. It hasn't thrown a Single or Pea Comb Bird in seven years.

IT IS RED TO THE SKIN.

We never exhibited until last year, when we won our First Ribbon in a Poultry Show. This year we won

FIRST ON PEN AND FIRST ON COCKEREL,

This being our whole exhibit.

No Eggs for sale this Season. Stock in the Fall.

JOHN E. DAVIS & BRO.,
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

FRED M. SYMMES,

WINCHESTER, MASS.



BREEDER OF

HIGH GRADE ROSE AND SINGLE COMB

Rhode Island Reds.

Stock for Sale at All Times.
Eggs for Hatching in Season.

Price: Three (3) Dollars for 15, Five (5) Dollars for 30,
and Ten (10) Dollars for 100.



FRED M. SYMMES,

WINCHESTER, MASS.

JOHN R. JONES, Suffield, Conn.,

„Originator of..

• Rhode Island Red Bantams, •

(ROSE COMB)

Have bred them over six years. They are Rhode Island Reds every way,
with small bantam size.

EGGS, \$5.00 PER 10.

I HAVE A PEN OF THE

Large Breed Rhode Island Reds,

(ROSE COMB)

All grand show birds, and the eggs will all be fertile and hatch chicks
that will be show birds.

\$5.00 per 15

And no reduction. Satisfaction or your money back.

Illustrated circular free.

BRISTOL'S STRAIN,
Single Comb Rhode Island Reds.

If you want eggs from the best, write me.

Price for Eggs, \$2.00 per 15 ; 3 Settings for \$5.00.

*Have won two 1st Prizes and one 4th at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 8, 1903,
and 1st., 2nd. and 3rd. at Bristol, Conn., Nov. 11, 1903.*

WILLIAM P. BRISTOL,

40 Hart Street,

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

SHOVE'S RHODE ISLAND REDS

ARE WINNERS.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMBS.

FOUR FIRST PRIZES AT NEW YORK IN 1902.

Nine out of a possible Eleven First at Cambridge, N. J., Fair 1903.

HAVING BOUGHT

Mr. John Crowther's Stock of Reds, including
His Breeders and Prize
Winners,

Places our stock second to none in the Country.

Our Houdans Have Been Winning Prizes

FOR THE PAST TWENTY YEARS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2.00 for 13, \$5.00 for 40.

Good Breeding Stock for sale.

For Prices. Address

DANIEL P. SHOVE

FALL RIVER, MASS.

C. C. REID.

M. C. REID.

REID BROTHERS.

...PROPRIETORS...

..Olentangy Poultry Yards..

DELAWARE, OHIO.

THE LARGEST AND BEST FLOCK OF
Rhode Island Reds in the West.

Prize Winners Wherever Shown.

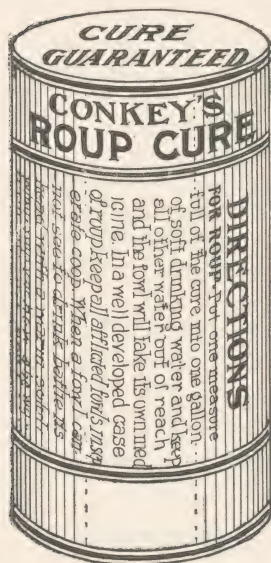
Eggs from Best Pens, \$3.00 per 15.
Satisfactory Hatch Guaranteed.

CHARLES C. REID, Manager.

Ohio, Vice-President American Rhode Island Red Club.
First Vice-President Ohio Poultry Association.
President Delaware Co. Poultry Association.

You can Bank

... Every time on ...



CONKEY'S Roup Cure.

Roup is the most common and dangerous disease among poultry. It is the result of a cold contracted from drafts while at roost or from various other sources.

Symptoms : Sneezing; wheezy or difficult breathing; watery eyes; rattling in throat; foul discharge from nostrils; bulging at eyes, called swell head; very disagreeable odor; fever and discoloration of comb.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE

is the only remedy that will positively cure roup in all its forms. Simply put in the drinking water and fowl takes its own medicine.

GUARANTEED.

We Guarantee to cure each and every case of roup when **Conkey's Roup Cure** is used. If it fails, we refund the money.

Sent postpaid, 50 cents and \$1.00.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

No better proof of the merit of our cure exists than that others try to imitate it. Insist on *Conkey's*.

Manufactured by G. E. CONKEY & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

*Poultry cranks and others
that are wise, breed*

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.

The 20th Century Utility
Fowl bred to lay.

Our Reds score from 90 to 95.

WM. J. HOWELL,
Huntington, West Virginia.

Rose Combed Reds.

HENRY L. FOX,
CRANBURY, N. J.

I won more firsts this season than
all competitors combined at Atlan-
tic City, Trenton, Newark and
Hagerstown. ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀

Eggs in Season.

\$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 30.

Young Stock after September 1.

Reds Raised in Nebraska

ARE

❀ *Prolific Winter Layers.* ❀

Healthy, Active and Vigorous.

Rogers' Reds are Western Bred

From the Best New England Stock.

Cockerels, Trios, pens and fertile eggs for sale.

E. P. ROGERS,
COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.

Sangamon Poultry Yards,

A. G. MURRAY & SON, Proprietors.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

BREEDERS OF

S. C. Rhode Island Reds,

“The 20th Century Fowl.”



Our birds have won more premiums in competition at the last three Illinois State Shows than all of our competitors.

They have been judged by McClave, Russel, and Rhodes. These birds have been retained in our breeder's pens this season.



*Send for one of our circulars, quoting prices
of Eggs, etc.*

Cloverdale Poultry Farm Co.,

KEENE, N. H.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.

WINNERS THIS WINTER AT

Springfield, Mass., Show,

First, Second, Third and Fifth Pullets; Third
Cock; Fourth Hen, and Silver Cup for best display.

Peterboro, N. H., Show,

First, Cockerel; Second, Cock; Third, Pullet.

We have one of the largest and most complete
breeding establishments in the country and solicit
inquiries for eggs from our choice matings.

Our new catalogue sent on application.

C. R. SPAULDING,

PRESIDENT.

BURDICK'S
Rhode Island Reds

ARE BRED TO LAY,
ARE BRED TO WIN.

If you are looking for quality,
give them a trial.

W. W. Burdick,
ALBA, MICH.

**Glover Hill
Farm.**

Rhode Island Reds,

Exhibition stock a specialty.
All stock honestly described.

Eggs from first-class matings,
\$1 and \$3 for 15.

ORRIN CASE, Jr.,
East Granby, - Conn.

H. J. GABRIEL.

C. B. GABRIEL.

Gabriel Bros.,
Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds,
CHICAGO WINNERS.
That's All.

8146 Cornell Ave.,

Chicago, Ill.

Luther Robbins,
HOLLIS DEPOT, N. H.
BREEDER OF
ROSE, SINGLE and
Pea Combed.
RHODE
ISLAND
REDS,

(Robbins Lice Exterminator

Kills Lice and Mites of all kinds afflicting
Poultry.

Sample Gallon, 75 Cents.

IT IS A FACT THAT

·⇨· RAYMOND ·⇨·

...HAS WON MORE...

First Prizes on his 200 Egg Strain

...OF...

Barred Rocks and
Rhode Island Reds,
Than all others.

32 First Prizes in 1902-3

Proves the above statement.

If you want Show Birds, Grand Breeders, or the best Utility Stock, write him.

Eggs from Finest Exhibition Matings, 15 eggs \$3.00 ; 30 eggs \$5.00 :
50 eggs \$7.00 ; 100 eggs \$12.00.

Catalog and Rhode Island Red Standard free.

D. C. RAYMOND,
South Framingham, Massachusetts.

Rhode Island Reds

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB.

Boston 1902 and Lawrence 1903

Were the two largest and strongest exhibits of Reds
ever held and we won the

\$100 Champion Challenge Cup

AT BOSTON,

For the best Rhode Island Red Male and

\$25.00 Silver Cup at Lawrence,

For the best Rhode Island Red Male, besides several regular and other
special prizes. We have won

MORE FIRST PRIZES

In strong competition than any other breeder of Reds. Book your order for
eggs early for we have only three Pens of Single Combs and four Pens of
Rose Combs.

Eggs \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26, \$7 per 40.

Send for our Circular of Winnings.

STAFFORD BROS.,

30 Willow Street, - - Fall River, Mass.

H. C. KELLERMAN,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

BREEDER OF

Rhode Island Reds

My stock is from the best breeding
pens in Massachusetts, and

**IS NOT EXCELLED BY ANY-
THING IN THE WEST.**

**If You Want
Some Handsome
Birds,** 

Without any waste of words,
Send for my Rhode Island Reds
With the proper Rose Comb heads.
Or, if you prefer some eggs
That hatch birds with yellow legs,
Station grand and plumage bright
My fowls will take great delight
In making you a satisfied customer.

**Birds, \$2 to \$5 each; Eggs, \$2 per 15,
\$3.50 per 30.**

A. B. KATKAMIER,

MACEDON, - - NEW YORK.

RHODE ISLAND . REDS

Single and Rose Comb.

Buff Wyandottes.

My birds are bred from carefully
selected stock of the best strains. A
few choice trios for sale. Will be
able to furnish a limited number of
settings of eggs at \$2.00 per 15,
\$3.50 per 30.

MRS. S. JUNGE,

R. F. D. No. 1.

Fort Lupton, - - Colorado.

BECK'S

Rhode Island Reds,

(Rose Comb) have won at Chicago,
Indianapolis, Detroit, Ft. Wayne and
other big shows in the Middle West.

Stock and Eggs for sale in season.

Circular Free.

E. E. BECK,

HAMMOND, - - INDIANA.

Member of the Rhode Island Red Club.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

...Exclusively...

THE number of prizes won by us and our customers with our strain of birds in the best shows in the country, proves this strain to be the greatest producing strain of winners as well as layers, on record. They have grand size, and the correct shape and color of the new Standard requirements. I make it my practice to retain my best males for my own yards, and the result is my yards are headed by prize-winners, and the females will average higher in quality than ever before, and I believe better than any other flock in the country, bred by an exclusive Single Comb Rhode Island Red breeder.

Stick to our strain if you want great size, heavy layers and winners.

Eggs from all pens, \$2.00 per 15 ; \$10.00 per 100.

FRANK D. READ,

3282 NORTH MAIN STREET,

FALL RIVER, MASS.

Single Comb Rhode Island Red Specialist.

Scantic Poultry Farm,

Headquarters for Exhibition and General Utility
Single and Rose Comb

Rhode Island Reds.

Our First Prize Single Comb Cockerel at Springfield, Mass., Show scored 95 points and is considered by breeders and judges to be one of the best. We also breed

Barred, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks,

White Wyandottes, S. C. White and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Stock for sale in Fall; large orders a specialty. Lowest prices for quality. Eggs for hatching. Circulars free. All poultry supplies at lowest prices. We pay the freight and satisfy every one with our Union Lock Poultry Fence.

FARM AT HAMPDEN, MASS.

P. O. Address, Ludlow, Mass.

R. F. D. No. 2.

GEORGE A. CHAPIN, Manager.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

EXCLUSIVELY.

At Madison Square Garden 1904,

I won Second Cock, Fifth Hen; First Cockerel and Fourth and Fifth Pullet.

At Hartford,

All Firsts except two in past four years.

At Springfield,

Silver Cup for best display. Have bred them six years. My females as well as males are red, not buff.

EGGS AND STOCK FOR SALE.

**ROBERT C. TUTTLE, 37 BLUE HILLS AVE.,
HARTFORD, CONN.**

Fee-Bee-Cee Strain

S. C. R. I. REDS,

The only pedigreed strain known to have the original "TRIPP" blood
in its makeup.

EGGS, \$2.00 PER SETTING.

COCHRAN'S PEA COMBS,

A strain I have built up myself, and the only strain that will throw a
PERFECT PEA COMB.

A Limited number of Eggs at \$3.00 per setting.

STOCK IN SEASON.

I am one of the Founders of the R. I. R. CLUB.

MANUFACTURER OF

THE ANNIHILATOR LICE POWDER,

THE ANNIHILATOR CRYSTALS,

(For making a Liquid Lice Killer.)

COCHRAN'S MEDICATED MEAT,

(For Stimulating Egg Production.)

COCHRAN'S STOCK CONDITIONING TONIC,

COCHRAN'S ROUPE CURE,

WATER GLASS, for Preserving Eggs,

Price, per Quart 25c; per gallon 75c.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

FRED B. COCHRAN, POULTRY
SPECIALIST,

Formerly of East Somerville, Mass.

NORWELL, MASS.

E. A. HALL

60 HIGH STREET,

North Attleboro, Mass.

BREEDER FOR NINE YEARS

• Genuine Rhode Island Reds •

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB.

My Reds are large, vigorous birds, prolific layers of large, brown eggs, and are winners wherever shown. Eggs and breeding stock for sale at all times. Eggs for hatching in large or small quantities. : : : : :

\$1.00 per setting ; \$5.00 per 100 ; \$45.00 per 1000.

Misrepresentation

And *hot air gush* has disappointed lots of purchasers of poultry and eggs. The stock of the

Diamond Poultry Yards

represents the result of great expense and years of toil and experience. I **Breed Prize Winners.** So can you if you have some of the Diamond blood

* **Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds,** *

that are true typical Reds; buff Wyandottes that are buff; rose comb black Minorcas that are Minorcas; rose comb white Minorcas that are pure white Minorcas.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

from Reds, Buffs or Blacks, \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 45; special matings, \$3.00 per 15. Straight White Minorcas, \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. *Safe arrival and fair fertility guaranteed.*

Do you want satisfaction? Do you want new blood that will improve your flock? Do you want to win? Try the Diamonds. Price of stock a matter of quality. State your requirements and get price.

Address J. M. MAXWELL, Pattenburg, N. J.
VICE-PRESIDENT RHODE ISLAND RED CLUB.

WILLIAM F. WORDELL,

FALL RIVER. MASS.,

Breeder and Dealer in Rose and Single Comb

✱ **Rhode Island Reds** ✱
Exclusively.

Stock for sale at all times.

Eggs, \$2.00 a setting, 3 settings for \$5.00.

My Stock won at Lawrence, Mass., Springfield, Mass., New York
and Rochester, N. Y.

P. O. Box 157. Yards 977 Robeson Street.

Rose and Single Comb

Rhode Island Reds.

Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

If you want Reds of the True Type, with rich red color
throughout, write me.

Eggs for sale from the Best, \$2.00 per 13.

WALTER E. DELANO,

Elmwood, Mass.

E. L. PRICKETT,

...BREEDER OF...

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.



Winning 51 Regular Prizes on 57 Entries last three Seasons.

		Cocks.	Hens.	Cockerels.	Pullets.	Pens.
Wallingford,	Jan., 1902	1st	1st	2nd	2nd	...
Stamford,	Jan., 1902	1st	1st	1st, 2nd	2nd	...
Hartford,	Dec., 1902	2nd			2nd	5th
West Haven,	Dec., 1902	1st		3rd	1st, 2nd	
Meriden,	Jan. 1903	1st	1st, 2nd	1st, 2nd	1st, 2nd	1st
Bristol,	Nov., 1903			3rd	1st	
Torrington,	Nov., 1903	1st	1st	1st	1st	...
Hartford,	Dec., 1903	2nd	3rd	4th, 5th	1st, 4th	
Springfield,	Dec., 1903	4th	4th, 5th		4th, 5th	1st
Meriden,	Jan., 1904	1st, 2nd	1st, 2nd	1st, 3rd	1st, 3rd	1st

Also two Silver Cups for Best Displays of Reds.

Eggs, \$2.00 per setting.

Cockerels, \$2.00 up.

Box 164.

Hazardville, Conn.

House Rock Poultry Farm,

BREEDERS OF

Rhode Island Reds EXCLUSIVELY.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB.

Read Our List of
Winners.

WINNINGS 1900.

Nine first and sweepstakes for best male, Concord State Fair, Concord, N. H.

Eight firsts and one second, nine entries, Brockton Show.

Two firsts and special, best R. I. Red male in show, Fall River

Six first prizes, six entries, Malden, Mass.

One hundred forty-two prizes at Philadelphia, including nine firsts and nine seconds out of possible ten each.

1901.

Forty-eight prizes at Boston, including four firsts, three seconds, and seventeen specials.



See What We Have
Done in the Show
Room.

WINNERS—1901.

New York, seven firsts and five seconds.

1902.

First, S. C. cockerel. First, second and third, S. C. pullet. Silver cup for best display by any member R. I. Red club, to be won two years in succession. First time ever won by any breeder.

1903.

We did not exhibit.

1904.

One exhibit made, Rochester, N. Y. Won, 1st on cock, 1st on hen, 1st on pen, and 7 other prizes.

Farm at East Weymouth.

P. O. Address, Wollaston, Mass.

C. M. BRYANT, Proprietor.

MILES POULTRY FARM.

WE ARE THE LARGEST
BREEDERS OF . . .

S. C. Rhode Island Reds IN OHIO.

Our stock is as Good as the Best, and they are better to-day than ever before. We won three 1st over PAN-AMERICAN prize winners at one of our big shows in Ohio.

Our Record Since 1901 Will Show for Itself.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 1901.

1st Cock, 1st, 2d and 4th Pullet, 1st pen.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 1902.

1st Cock, 1st Hen, 1st and 2d Cockerel,
1st, 2d and 3d Pullet.

Cambridge Big Show, Feb. 1902.

1st Cockerel, 1st, 2d and 3d Pullet.



Ohio State Fair, Sept. 1902.

1st Cock, 1st Hen, 1st Cockerel, 1st and
2d Pullet.

Ohio State Show, Feb. 1903.

1st Hen, 1st and 2d Cockerel, 1st, 2d and
5th Pullet.

Ohio State Show, Feb. 1904.

1st and 2d Hen, 1st, 2d and 3d Cockerel,
1st, 2d, 3d and 5th Pullet,

Judge J. W. Mullinix, who passed on R. I. Reds at the big Ohio State show of this year, pronounced my stock the best he had judged this season, and he has judged hundreds of them. (I quote this with his consent).

Judge Frank Miller stated that my Reds were the best he had ever seen.

If you are looking for new blood, or the right start, write me. I have sold all the females I can spare, but can furnish some fine cockerels at a reasonable price. All my matings are made up and I can furnish you Eggs at \$3.00 per 15, (straight) from the best yards I have ever owned. **BOOK YOUR ORDERS NOW.** Address

OSCAR E MILES, 53 Board of Trade Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.

(Pres. of Ohio State Poultry Association).

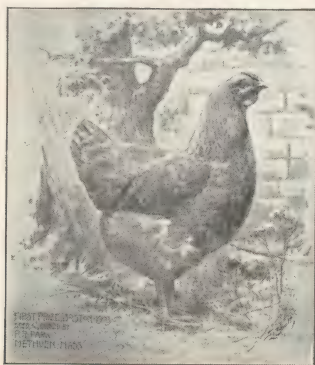
Added Years
Added Quality.



PARK'S Pedigree-Bred Reds.

BETTER THAN EVER.

===== See Our Show Record. =====



Winner of 1st and \$50.00 Cup Special for best female in class, at Boston, 1903.

~~~~~  
Eggs \$5.00 per 15, (special mating); \$7.50 per 100.  
Either Rose or Single Comb.

~~~~~  
P. R. PARKS,
BOX 51, READING, MASS.

Aquiday Poultry Yards

BREEDS

Genuine Rhode Island Reds

*Rose and Single Comb
Prize Winning Stock.*

TARBOX & TARBOX,

PROPRIETORS,

599 Walnut Street,

-

-

West Lynn.

MEISSE'S

✿ ROSE COMB ✿

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

BREEDING THEM EXCLUSIVELY
FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

Largest Breeder of That Splendid Breed in Central Ohio.

*Eggs in season at \$1.00 to \$2.00 a setting;
3 settings of \$2.00 Eggs for \$5.00. Stock
\$5.00 a trio. Write your wants.*

M. M. MEISSE, ✿ LANCASTER, OHIO.

WINNINGS

1903-4

BROCKTON FAIR, OCT. '03

2d S. C. Cock	1st S. C. Hen
1st S. C. Pen	1st S. C. Cockerel
2d R. C. Pullet	1st R. C. Pen

LAWRENCE, DEC. '03

At club meeting. Over 200 birds competing.

1st S. C. Pullet (Largest Class—36 Birds).

3rd S. C. Hen 3d S. C. Cockerel—
Score 93½ (Same as 1st and 2d)

2d and 5th R. C. Cockerels (On 4 entries)

NO. ABINGTON, DEC. '03

7 out of a possible 10 firsts, 4 seconds and 3 thirds on 17 entries of both varieties. Also House Rock Farm Cup for best display.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., FEB.

17-20, '04

1st, 2d, 3d and 4th S. C. Cockerels
(4 entries)



RED-FOX POULTRY YARDS.

Our Reds, both rose and single comb, are correct in type, and the males that head our breeding pens are **positively free from either smut or white in under-color**, as are also the females. They never fail to win in any competition, nor under any kind of judging, and we have bred them up to their present state of perfection without sacrificing any of their wonderful utility qualities. All stock sold on approval. **Eggs, \$2 per setting.** A few small matings of Prize Winners that will reproduce, \$3 and \$5 per setting. Every egg guaranteed fertile. Our Illustrated Booklet containing full description of matings, is free for the asking.

I. W. BEAN,

Lock Box 132.

SOUTH BRAINTREE, MASS.

If You Want **VIGOROUS, Prolific,
Hardy**

Rhode Island Reds

(Either Rose or Single Comb),

WRITE US.

Our stock has won in the strongest competition at Malden, Boston, So. Framingham and Brockton, in Massachusetts. At Lewiston, Maine, at Rochester, N. Y., and at several large Western and Southern Shows.

Still more important, thousands of **vigorous, hardy, yellow-skinned birds**, prolific layers of large, brown eggs, have been produced from this same stock. At Lewiston, '03, our first prize "dozen brown eggs" weighed **thirty-four and a half ounces**. They were S. C. Reds. By the case our eggs weigh twenty-five to twenty-eight ounces to the dozen. In comparison with other popular breeds for several years, they have "won out" with us, both from utility and fancy points.

The invigorating climate of Maine, abundance of green grass, liberal range, orchard shade and cool nights, make our stock hardy, vigorous and productive.

Our prices on **pedigreed stock** are: \$3 to \$10 for males; \$2 to \$6 for females.

Eggs for hatching, from **pedigreed stock**: \$2 per setting, 3 settings \$5, \$10 per 100. From carefully selected utility stock, \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100.

Our Illustrated Circular is Free. Correspondence is a pleasure, especially when a stamp is enclosed. W. J. DRISKO, Everett, Mass.

DRISKO FARM,

BOX 303.

ADDISON, MAINE,

"Martin's Ideal Princess Strain."

(Rose Comb Reds.)

* Reds that are Red. *

Bred to the Purple
Win in the Blue and
Reproduce themselves in the Red.

Winners of the Blue at both the Missouri and Kansas State Fairs; also at St. Louis P. Show, Kansas City P. Show, and Kansas S. P. Show, Topeka 1903-4.

Eggs for Hatching from 3 Pens.	{	1. Special mating (strictly fancy)	{	STOCK,
		2. Pen A, fine.		Breeders for sale after
		3. Pen B, good.		June 15.
				Young stock in autumn.

Exhibition Stock and Fine Breeding Cockerels, a Specialty.

Write us your wants.

Dr. J. MARTIN, Wichita, Kansas.

A. & O. W. MEAD & CO.

George V. Mead. Fred S. Mead. Albert F. Mead.

Commission Merchants.

EGGS AND POULTRY

... A Specialty ...

We also handle Fruit and Produce, Butter and Cheese.

Highest Prices Returned Promptly for Strictly Fancy Goods.

35 and 36 North Market Street and 35 Clinton Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

* House Rock Poultry Farm *

.. BREEDERS OF ..

RHODE ISLAND REDS EXCLUSIVELY.

Single and Rose Comb.



Read Our List of Winners.

WINNINGS 1900.

Nine first and sweepstakes for best male, Concord State Fair, Concord N. H.

Eight firsts and one second, nine entries, Brockton Show.

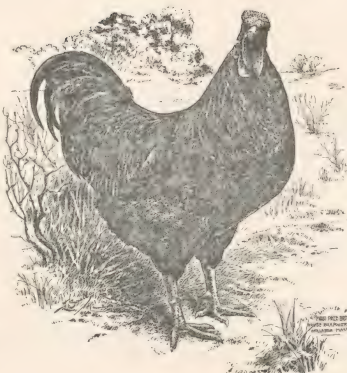
Two firsts and special, best R. I. Red male in show, Fall River

Six first prizes, six entries, Malden, Mass.

One hundred forty-two prizes at Philadelphia, including nine firsts and nine seconds out of possible ten each.

1901.

Forty-eight prizes at Boston, including four firsts, three seconds, and seven special.



See What We Have Done in the Show Room.

WINNERS—1901.

New York, seven firsts and five seconds.

1902.

First, S. C. cockerel. First, second and third, S. C. pullet. Silver cup for best display by any member R. I. Red club, to be won two years in succession. First time ever won by any breeder.

1903.

We did not exhibit.

1904.

One exhibit made, Rochester, N. Y. Won 1st on cock, 1st on hen, 1st on pen, and 7 other prizes.



Farm at East Weymouth.

P. O. Address, Wollaston, Mass.

C. M. BRYANT, Proprietor.



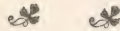
I am a Breeder of

R. I.

Reds.

H. W. WESCOTT,

Hopedale, Mass.





WEYMOUTH
GAZETTE
PRINT

Philip Barrell,
Official.

SF

484

R6

R451

Looby Looby



*Notations are for changes to be made
in 1906 edition*

Red

ALBERT R. MANN
LIBRARY

Hen

FEB - 1957

Tales

1905



SF
484
R6
R471
21

RED HEN TALES

YE BOOKLETTE WHEREIN ARE RELATED SOME STORIES
OF YE HENS, ALSOE SOME ACCOUNTS (PAIDE FOR BY YE
MEMBERS) OF YE GREATE BEAUTIE AND INDUSTRIE OF YE
RHODE ISLANDE REDDE HEN; IT BEING YE SECOND EDI-
TION OF YE BOOKE OF PUBLICITIE OF YE SOCIETIE OF
HEN ADMIRERS YCLEPT YE RHODE ISLANDE REDDE CLUBE
OF AMERICA : : : : : : : : :



BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

U. S. A.

March nineteen hundred five

Maine. - W. J. Wislar
N. H. - L. Robbins
Ver. - E. B. Evans
Mass. - John Crowther
R. I. - ~~Wm~~ S. Slocum
Conn. - R. C. Tuttle
N. J. - C. H. Kingsbury
Penn. - A. H. Munston

N. Y. - Louis Anderson
Chas. P. Cochran
Delaware - ~~Jas. H. Mendenhall~~
Maryland - Rev. Isaac Mc Bullock
Virginia - Clinton Hensley
West Vir. - W. J. Howell
So. Carolina - Frank J. Stoy
Georgia

Florida - Mrs. C. Somperts
Alabama - L. K. Ferrell
Mississippi - Geo. W. Piel
Tennessee - Rev. Geo. W. Martin
Texas - ~~C. N. Hansen~~ S. H. Basham
Kentucky - C. N. Hansen
Ohio - Dr. M. C. Zipfer
Indiana - E. E. Beck
Illinois - A. S. Murray
Michigan - F. J. Fournier
Wisconsin - Fred. Sadger
Missouri - H. C. Mellerman
Iowa - Thos. R. Rizzo
Minnesota - Geo. W. Holden
Kansas - G. R. Behler
Nebraska - E. P. Rogers
N. Dakota -
S. Dakota -

California - J. D. Canney
Oregon - M. A. Bates
Washington - Marcus C. Ware
Idaho - — Reese Pickering
Wyoming - — Miss Mary C. Rangely
Montana - —
Nevada - —
Utah - R. Rowbotham
Colorado - H. W. A. Shepard

British Columbia - —

Ontario - ~~Wm~~ J. Gregory

Arkansas - E. J. De Witt
D. C. - Allen W. Mallery
~~Idaho - Reese Pickering~~
Hawaii - W. H. B. Arnerham.

J. W. BEAN,

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WINNINGS 1903-4

Brockton Fair, Oct., '03

1st S.C. Cock	1st S.C. Hen
2d S.C. Pen	1st S.C. Cockerel
2d R.C. Pullet	1st R.C. Pen

Brockton Fair, '04

(Eight Entries.)

Seventy-six Reds Competing.

1st S.C. Cock	2d R.C. Cock
1st S.C. Hen	1st R.C. Hen
2d S.C. Cockerel	1st R.C. Cockerel
S.C. Pullet.	1st R.C. Pullet

Lawrence, Dec., '03

At club meeting. Over 200 birds competing.

1st S.C. Pullet (Largest Class—36 Birds.)

S.C. Hen 3d S.C. Cockerel—
score 93½ (Same as 1st and 2d)
and 5th R.C. Cockerels (On 4 entries)

No. Abington, Dec., '03

Out of a possible 10 firsts, 4 seconds and 3 thirds on 17 entries of both varieties. Also House Rock Farm Cup for best display.



Red Fox Poultry Yards

Our Reds, both rose and single comb, are up with the procession—right in the front ranks. They are correct in type and rapidly approaching the ideal in harmonious coloring. Best of all, they are losing none of their famed utility qualities, which means INTRINSIC VALUE. If just starting with Reds, remember that the RIGHT START is of the utmost importance. If you want new blood we can help you. We sell all stock on approval and guarantee every egg to be fertile. If you would know more about our Reds and our way of doing business, send for our illustrated booklet and 1905 mating list which give all particulars. They are FREE.

OUR MOTTO, "Your money's worth or your money back"

I. W. BEAN,

Lock Box 132.

SOUTH BRAINTREE, MASS.

Rhode Island Red Specialists



Stock and Eggs For Sale.



Write for Free Illustrated Catalogue.

Lakemont Poultry Farm,

C. FRED WARD, Proprietor.

Winter Park,

Florida.

ROSE AND S. C. R. I. REDS,

WHITE WYANDOTTES,

SINGLE COMB

WHITE LEGHORNS.

Wyckoff and Blanchard Strains.

EGGS \$1.50 per 13, \$2 per 26
\$5 per hundred.

Bred for egg production.

HARRIS GOODWIN,

Route 16.

PENACOOK, N. H.

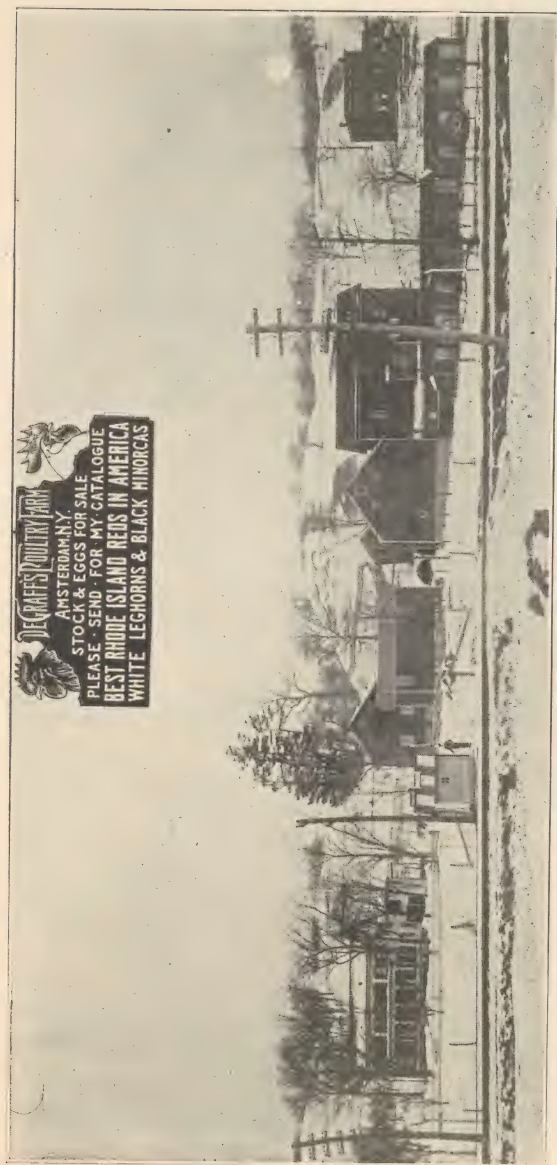
S. C. Rhode Island
Reds.

Bred for show stock
and utility. The pro-
geny of hens that made
a record of over 200
eggs a year by actual
count, from my own
pens. Strong vigorous
birds. : : : : :

Eggs for hatching from \$1 to \$3
per setting of 15.

WILLIAM T. BRONSON,

SEDALIA, MO.



DEGRAFF'S POULTRY FARM
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.
STOCK & EGGS FOR SALE
PLEASE SEND FOR MY CATALOGUE
BEST RHODE ISLAND REDS IN AMERICA
WHITE LEGHORNS & BLACK MINORCAS

The above poultry farm is situated one mile east of Amsterdam, N. Y., on the north side of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. R. Winter capacity, 500 layers. The electric cars stop at our private station "Tellers" and I hereby extend a cordial invitation to all breeders and admirers of Reds to drop in and be convinced that I have the "Best Rhode Island Reds in America" as I advertise.

For further particulars concerning this farm and the famous strain of Reds bred here I refer you to the recent writeups in the March numbers of *Reliable Poultry Journal*, Quincy, Ill.; *Poultry Success*, Springfield, O.; *Poultry Keeper*, Quincy, Ill.; *Just Poultry*, Camden, Ark.; and April numbers of *Poultry Advocate*, Syracuse, N. Y.; *Commercial Poultry*, Chicago, Ill.; and (May) *Farm Poultry*, Boston, Mass., (also May 1) and *American Agriculturist*. Guaranteed fertile eggs, \$3 and \$5 per 15. Guaranteed winners for fall fairs booked now. Score cards furnished. I want the addresses of all admirers of Reds so that I can send them my catalogue.

Exhibition Stock Only

Eggs and Stock for sale at all times. The famous

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

Lead the world for eggs, beauty and table fowls.

Eggs \$5 per setting of 13.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG.

Having purchased the cock from Julius Frank which won first at Chicago, Pittsburg's Ohio State Show, also third at St. Louis, and winning four firsts at leading shows as Cock-erel. This bird is mated to three first prize hens.

Eggs in season, \$5 per 13.

Address _____

Rev. W. Tunncliffe,

ELIZAVILLE,
COLUMBIA CO.,
NEW YORK

CANNEY'S

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Made a clean sweep at our last State Fair,
Winners at the St. Louis Worlds Fair.

We have the largest and best collection in California.

Eggs \$3 per setting.

Two settings \$5.

Per hundred \$8.

STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

J. D. CANNEY,

PINE AVENUE,

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

RAYMOND

**Has furnished Winners
in the five Largest Ex-
hibitions in the Country**

in 1904-5. (Are hardly at liberty to give details).
Besides Winning at Madison Square, N. Y., and
Boston, 1905, have won 117 Regular Prizes,
including 38 Firsts, 3 Silver Cups, 2 Bronze
Medals and many Specials. This ought to
prove to you that his strains of

Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks

are among the WORLD'S BEST,

STOCK AT ALL TIMES.

EGGS IN SEASON.

Circular and price list free.

D. C. RAYMOND,
SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

World's Fair Prize Winners.

CHIEF OSHKOSH STRAIN

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Won 2d prize on Pen at St. Louis, Mo., 1904, with only five birds entered. I have some of the finest R. I. Reds in the world. They are grand in size and the correct shape and color. Good winter layers as well as summer. Good breeders, careful mothers and one of the finest table fowls ever raised. I won 16 Specials, including the \$50.00 Gold Special, for best display; also 6 R. I. Red Club Ribbons for best shape and color, at the Wisconsin State Show, held in Oshkosh, Wis., January 23 to 28, 1905.

Stock and Eggs For Sale.

GET THE BEST!

ADDRESS,

WALTER E. HOLMES,
Oshkosh, Wis.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Single Combs Exclusively.

Bred for Beauty and Utility.

Eggs \$1.50 for 15.

Young Stock For Sale After Sept. 1st.

H. B. ELLER,

Eldorado, Neb.

JOHN G. WEAVER,

BREEDER OF

SINGLE COMB

Rhode Island Reds

Have been breeding Reds six years. The past four years have bred JOHN CROWTHER'S PEERLESS STRAIN of Madison Sq. Garden and Boston Winners only. On Trio sold they won 1st Trio, 1st Cock, 2d Hen.

For Eggs and Stock, write

Seneca Ave.,

Canastota, N. Y.

STAFFORD BROTHERS'

RHODE ISLAND REDS

have won first prizes at seven Rhode Island Red Club Meets, a record unequalled by any other exhibitor, also the

\$100 Champion Challenge Cup

at Boston, 1902, for the best Rhode Island Red Male, and the

\$25 Silver Cup

at Lawrence, 1903, for the best Rhode Island Red Male (this bird was the highest scoring Red of either sex or variety.)

We have won more first prizes in strongest possible competition with our own strain than any other exhibitor has with any or all strains combined.

EGGS from best matings \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26, \$7 per 40.

EGGS from grand utility stock \$1.25 per 13, \$3 per 40, \$7 per 100.

Send for circular of winnings.

STAFFORD BROTHERS,

Rhode Island Red Specialists,

30 WILLOW STREET,

FALL RIVER, MASS.

FOR FARMER.

FOR FANCIER.

THE 20TH CENTURY UTILITY BREED.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

BEST PEDIGREED STOCK.

BRED FOR UTILITY AND BEAUTY.

WINNINGS.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Dec., 1904. First and second Cock; third Cockerel; first Hen; first, second and third Pullet; first and second Pen, on eleven entries.

ABERDEEN, MISS.—Jan., 1905. First Cockerel; first Hen; first and second Pullet, on five entries.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Jan., 1905. First Cockerel; first, second and third Pullet; first Pen, on five entries.

Eggs—six females and one male, \$3.00 per setting for breeding exhibit stock. Twelve females and one male \$2.00 per setting. All clear eggs replaced. Call and see stock and write for further information.

L. K. TERRELL,

304 Tuscaloosa Ave., Elyton, Birmingham, Ala.

N. F. BOWERS,

BREEDER OF

SINGLE COMB

**RHODE
ISLAND
REDS**

EXCLUSIVELY.

Stock and Eggs in season.

Fultonham, Ohio.

R. and S. Comb...

**R. I.
Reds**

Farm raised, utility bred, hardy,
prolific layers, large birds.

Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 100.

F. R. Brownell,

Little Compton, R. I.

SHOVE'S **R**h**o**d**e** **I**s**l**a**n**d** **R**e**d**s**

ARE WINNERS.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMBS.

FOUR FIRST PRIZES AT NEW YORK IN 1902.

Nine out of a possible Eleven First at Cambridge, N. Y., Fair 1903.



We were one of the five
that first organized the
Rhode Island Red Club,
February, 1898.



Our Houdans have been Winning Prizes
For the Past Twenty Years.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2.00 for 13; \$5.00 for 40.

GOOD BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

FOR PRICES, ADDRESS

DANIEL P. SHOVE
FALL RIVER, MASS.

ANDERSON'S

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

Winners at Madison Square Garden, Herald Square, New York; Boston; Trenton; Newark; Atlantic City, N. J., and wherever shown. I breed Rose Combs exclusively.

Eggs for Hatching, \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30, \$12 per hundred.

A Circular showing winnings and full particulars for the asking.

LOUIS ANDERSON,
Bloomsbury, N. J.

Ottawa Poultry Yards.

Still at the very front again, Ottawa, Canada, with his

R. I. REDS

at Ottawa show, 1903 and 1904, won 13 firsts, 15 seconds. Sherbrooke show, won first and second cocks, first and third hens, on four entries. Ottawa, 1905, first and second cocks, first, second and third hens, third cockerel, second and third pullets.

BUFF ROCKS

Pure nugget. On three entries, first cock, first hen, second pullet. For three consecutive years my Reds won first and second on eggs. Every variety of brown egg was represented. My flock of Reds are Richardson, Raymond & Cloverdale Poultry Farm strains and are second to none. Price of eggs, \$3 for 15. Single or Rose Comb breeding stock for sale after June. A. DELCORDE, Prop. Stamp for reply. No catalogue.

Rhode

Island

Red

Eggs.

Rose and Single Combs, 2 sittings, \$1; \$4, 100. Stamp for reply. Member Rhode Island Red Club.

E. S. PIPER,

NORTH HAVEN,

MAINE.

TOMPKINS' ...RHODE ISLAND REDS...

are winners this season at St. Louis World's Fair, Madison Square Garden, Boston and Keene, in the strongest competition.

They Are Bred for Utility *AS WELL AS SHOW.*

I can honestly say they are BETTER THIS YEAR than ever. The Show Records tell what they have done for me.

This Season in the hands of Customers they have Won in strong competition from Maine to California.

My Matings This Spring Will Be Very Strong.

Limited Number of Eggs For Sale.

Send for Price List, and List of Winnings for this Season.

Special Matings and Breeding Stock a matter of correspondence.

Lester Tompkins,
CONCORD, MASS.

Rhode Island Reds.

Single Comb Exclusively.

Having bred single comb Rhode Island Reds exclusively for six years I can conscientiously offer my Reds to the public as being of pure descent and of standard color.

Eggs \$2.00 per sitting.

Individual Matings \$3.00.

MRS. E. L. COWAN,

Route 1.

Santa Anna, Cal.

Elmwood Poultry Farm.

S. L. BARR, Prop.

Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

SCOTCH COLLIE DOGS, ETC.

Winners at Brockton, BOSTON and Plymouth.

INCUBATOR EGGS A SPECIALTY

at \$5.00 per 100. Discount on 500 or more.

STOCK FOR SALE at all times; prices reasonable quality considered. 1000 layers, 4000 to 5000 young stock, all farm raised.

CIRCULAR FREE.

75 North Street,

BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

Rhode Island Reds.

Our Single and Rose Comb Reds have been shown in the very strongest kind of competition, and our winnings at the great St. Louis Exposition, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Providence prove without question that our strain is in the very front rank.

At Chicago, 1905, won 1st Cock, 1st Hen, 1st Cockerel and 3d Pullet in S. C. At New York (Madison Square Garden) 1904, won 1st Cock, 1st Hen, 1st Pullet, (14 in competition) 3d Cockerel in S. C. At Chicago, 1903, won 1st Cock, 1st Hen, 1st Cockerel and 2d Pullet in S. C.

We have quite a number of good birds for sale at prices that will interest you. Eggs for hatching. Send for Circular.

HAZELMERE POULTRY YARDS,

KNIGHTSVILLE, CRANSTON, R. I.



Read's Strain

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Just to convince you of the quality of my large size, heavy laying strain. At the great Herald Square show, New York, I won on Single Comb R. I. Reds 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Cock; 2d, 3rd and 4th Hen; 1st, 2d, 5th and 7th Cockerel; 2d, 4th and 5th Pullet; 1st, 2d Pen; Special for best display, and medals for best cock and hen, cockerel and pullet. Also won 1st Cock at Boston, 1905, and Champion Challenge Cup in 1903. I breed and sell winners for all competitions, and my customers are winning all over the country.

Eggs from regular matings \$2 per setting; \$10 per 100.

Special exhibition matings \$3 per setting.

FRANK D. READ,

3282 NORTH MAIN STREET,

FALL RIVER, MASS.

RHODE ISLAND REDS bred at "RED FARM" Combine Business and Show Qualities.

Red Farm contains sixty acres of sandy loam, the best soil for poultry. Chicks have free range, making healthy and vigorous growth. Breeders are carefully selected, and every precaution is taken to insure fertile eggs.

Our Reds have won the best prizes at the great Rochester Shows for the past four years, including silver cup for best display two years in succession. At the show of 1905, on Rose Comb Variety, we won 1st Cock, 1st, 2d Cockerels, 1st, 2d, 3d Pullets, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th Hens and 1st Pen. On Single Combs, 2d, 3d Cocks, 1st, 2d, 3d Hens, 1st Cockerel, 1st, 2d, 5th Pullets and 3d Pen. Also specials offered by Rhode Island Red Club for best shape and best colored males and females, both varieties, and special for best exhibit Rhode Island Reds.

Eggs and Stock at Reasonable Prices according to quality. Correspondence cheerfully answered.

CHARLES H. KINGSBURY, Barnard, N. Y.

Hansen's World's Champion R. I. Reds

Winners of more Cash and Special Prizes at World's Fair than any other exhibitor. Won every first prize and three specials for color and shape at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1905, on four entries. Won every first prize at Chicago, 1904, also silver cup for best ten birds, Rose and Single Comb Competition. Won all first prizes at Warsaw and silver cup for five highest scoring birds in the show. Won all first prizes at Hamilton, 1903; all firsts at Louisville, 1904, and all firsts at Indianapolis, 1904.

C. H. HANSEN, **Warsaw, Ky.**

Commonwealth Safety Oil

FOR

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Most of the oils now being sold have a tendency to make a black heavy char or crust on the wick and by the time the oil is half burned out of the lamp the flame grows dim, and consequently reduces the temperature of the incubator or brooder. The beauty of the oil we recommend is that it makes no char whatever so long as there is any oil at all in the lamp, and will give a steady, constant flame up to the last moment.

We are supplying incubators and brooders far and near, and we receive nothing but praise for this oil. We have noticed that many of the incubator books advise their customers to trim the wicks every day.

It will be entirely unnecessary to do so when using this oil. You do not need to trim your wick during the whole twenty-one days required for hatching the eggs. If this oil is kept in the lamp continually the lamp will last not only twenty-one days but an indefinite period without charring. Be sure and always have this oil in your lamp, and you will never have any charred wicks.

We can refer you to Messrs. Hollis, Park & Pollard, and the Cyphers Incubator Co., of this city; Messrs. Weber Bros., of Pondville, Mass.; the Old Homestead Brooder Co., of Middleboro, Mass.; Mr. James Rankin, of South Easton, Mass., and many others.

MANUFACTURED BY

JENNEY MANUFACTURING CO.,

8 India and 146 Milk Sts.,

Boston, Mass.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

Red Raven

Score 95 3-4

This is the highest score ever given a Rhode Island Red.

I bred Red Raven and many others nearly as good. He was not produced by chance but by years of careful breeding and from a strain of winners having over 150 premiums to their credit. My strain is noted for its laying qualities. Both Rose and Single Combs. Eggs and Stock for sale.

ZIMMER

The R. I. Red Specialist.

FORT WAYNE,

INDIANA.

H. C. Kellerman,

3516 SMART AVENUE,
KANSAS CITY, MO.,

*Breeds as good Reds
as anybody's.*

MARVEL'S Rose Comb Reds

✿✿✿
M. E. MARVEL,
Taunton, ✿ Mass.

✿✿✿
I am a breeder of Rose Comb
R. I. Reds exclusively. More
prolific layers cannot be found
than on the PINE GROVE
POULTRY FARM.

Eggs in season: \$1.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 100.
STOCK AFTER OCT. 1.

M. M. Miesse,

Lancaster, Ohio.

R. C. R I. REDS

EXCLUSIVELY.

Choice birds, including
New York winners are in
our breeding yards.

*Send for Sixth Annual Catalogue,
giving prices, testimonials, etc.*

White Post Poultry Yards.

Rhode Island Reds

Rose Comb. | EXCLUSIVELY. | Single Comb

QUALITY THE ONLY CONSIDERATION.

STOCK AND EGGS IN SEASON.

MY FREE CIRCULAR WILL INTEREST YOU.

Dr. George Benton,
Cambria, Michigan.

John R. Jones, Suffield, Conn.

———ORIGINATOR OF———

Rhode Island Red Bantams.

(ROSE COMB.)

Have bred them seven years. They are Rhode Island Reds every way, with small Bantam size. They breed true to feather, more so than their larger cousins. They will lay more eggs than any other breed of Bantams. They are little beauties, being a new breed of Bantams they are in great demand as they have more good qualities than usually go with new introductions. Those who invest in these Bantams, while the supply is far short of the demand, as is now the case, will secure something that will not only afford pleasure, but profit. EGGS \$5.00 per ten and no reduction.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Circular Free.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds

CHERRY RED STRAIN.

A Strain That Wins.

A Strain That Lays.

Have won 1st and 2d ribbons at Chicago; Detroit, Mich; Ann Arbor, Mich.; and Michigan State Fair. Eggs in Season. Stock a matter of correspondence.

Elmer B. McGaw,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

I HAVE recently purchased from the Vice-President for Nebraska, of the American Rhode Island Red Club, his entire stock of the Rose Comb Variety. Eggs from his prize pen just as he mated them \$3.00 per 15. Birds in this pen score from 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ and won first, second and third places at two leading Nebraska shows. Other Matings of fine utility birds, heavy layers \$1.50 per 15.

FRED BULL,

86 Palmetto St., Pasadena, Cal.

Rhode Island Reds

Rose and Single Comb Exclusively.

Eggs Two Dollars (\$2) per 15,
from the best of stock. Mine are
the large, vigorous, true-to-color
Reds.

STOCK FOR SALE.

C. H. STONE,
Belmore, Ohio.

PAUL RHODES.

IRVING RHODES.

The Valley Poultry Farm,

RHODES BROS., Props.

Single and Rose Comb R. I. Reds

bred by "The Valley Poultry Farm" from
best New England strains. Stock vigor-
ous and eggs fertile, owing to the fine,
healthy climate of the famous Shenandoah
Valley of Virginia, in which they are bred.

STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE.

ASK FOR PRICES.

Address,

THE VALLEY POULTRY FARM,
SAUMSVILLE, VA.

* Grand View Poultry Farm *

STRATHAM, N. H.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

...AND...

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Only the choicest stock—hardy, vigorous birds—birds that will pro-
duce winners.

My aim is to please and satisfy every customer.

Eggs \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26, \$10 per 65.

Selected Utility Stock \$3 per 50, \$5 per 100.

Stock a matter of correspondence.

Please write your wants.

W. H. LANG.

JONES BROTHERS,

BREEDERS OF CHOICE

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds.

[EXCLUSIVELY]

"The Breed that LAYS and WEIGHS is the breed that PAYS."

This is exemplified in Jones Brothers' Rhode Island Reds for they are bred on Business Principles, and we take both pride and pleasure in showing our pens of Exhibition Breeders as well as our Utility stock, for they are finer than ever this season. If you are looking for Reds and want the BEST, it will pay you to write the men who breed the BEST.

We will sell eggs from our Prize Winners at \$3 per setting (15), and \$2 per setting for Utility stock.

Birds a matter of correspondence. Write us just what you want.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JONES BROTHERS,

Guthrie Center, Iowa.

CLINTON HENSLEY'S

RHODE ISLAND REDS,

Will do their own talking.

Eggs: \$1.25 per 15; \$2.25 per 30; \$4.00 per 50; \$7.00 per 100.

STOCK \$2 EACH.

Entire satisfaction Guaranteed.

(Write)

ELKTON POULTRY FARM,

ELKTON, VIRGINIA.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Rose and Single Comb.

The prize winning and egg laying strain. Won over 100 prizes.

Eggs \$1.50 for 15, \$3.00 for 50.

STOCK FOR SALE.

Also Breeder of choice

White Homing Pigeons.

W. S. HARRIS,

Elm Poultry Farm, Mansfield, Mass.

Windham Farm
Fond du Lac, Minn.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds
WINNINGS.

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3rd Pen- on 5 months old birds
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RED HEN TALES.

History of the Rhode Island Red Club.

A few breeders of Rhode Island Red fowl held a meeting in the Coffee Tavern, Fall River, Mass., in February, 1898, and, after discussing the feasibility of organizing a Rhode Island Red Club and deciding in the affirmative, elected officers as follows: President, Daniel P. Shove; Vice-Presidents, William P. Shepard and Thomas W. Roe; Secretary, and Treasurer, John Crowther. These officers were voted "power to act" in promoting the interests of the breed.

On the 10th day of the following December, during the Fall River poultry show, a meeting of "all interested Rhode Island Red breeders" was held at the request of the gentlemen named at which a standard for the Reds was formulated. Those who took a leading part in the discussion of this document were Dr. N. B. Aldrich, John Crowther, John W. Freelove, and Vernon L. Stafford, of Fall River, Mass.; Daniel P. Shove of Somerset; William P. Shepard, of South Swansea; Fred W. Cochrane, of East Somerville; and Mr. Proctor, representing the Poultry Monthly. At this meeting the original officers were re-elected and a third vice-president was chosen in the person of Rowland G. Buffington. The standard adopted at this time proved to be an excellent working guide to breeders till the Boston meeting of 1901 when a more formal description and a more detailed statement of the points of excellence of the breed were decided upon. In the meantime the membership had grown to upwards of fifty. Included in the lists were breeders from about a dozen states. The election of officers at this meeting resulted in the choice of Hon. Charles M. Bryant of Quincy, Mass., as president, William P. Shepard, South Swansea, R. V. Browning, of Natick, Rhode Island, and E. A. Robbins of Nashua, N. H., as vice-presidents; John Crowther, secretary-treasurer; with an executive committee comprising, besides Messrs. Bryant, Shepard and Crowther, ex-officio, Vernon L. Stafford, Fall River; D. P. Shove, Somerset; Dr. J. Fred Watson, Nashua N. H., and P. R. Park, Methuen, Mass. Honorary Vice-Presidents were designated as follows: Maine, I. F. Clark; New Hamp-

shire, Luther Robbins; Vermont, Sanford Daniels; Massachusetts, C. A. Sanborn; Rhode Island, Samuel Cushman; Connecticut, Robert C. Tuttle; New York, Charles Smith; Illinois, E. L. C. Morse; Missouri, R. F. Smith; Canada, W. L. Walters. M. D. It was voted to copyright the Standard, and the secretary was instructed to cause a four-page circular to be printed containing the Standard, a general description of the Reds and a list of officers and members of the Club. At this time the membership numbered 102.

The next annual meeting was held in Boston. Thomas Hollis, of Concord, Mass., was elected president; the vice-presidents and the secretary-treasurer were re-elected and George P. Coffin of South Freeport, Me., supplanted Mr. Watson on the executive committee. Honorary vice-presidents were added, to those named in 1901, as follows: Pennsylvania, David H. Funston; Iowa, H. C. West; Michigan, L. L. Conn; North Carolina, A. C. Harris; Washington, A. H. Ruelle; New Jersey, J. Morris Maxwell. The membership then numbered 135. A committee was appointed to revise the Standard and report at the annual meeting in 1903 which was also held in Boston.

Two chief officers were changed at the 1903 meeting. Hon. Charles M. Bryant was again elected president. After five years of service John Crowther resigned as secretary-treasurer, owing to pressure of other duties, and W. J. Drisko was unanimously elected to the vacancy.

JOHN CROWTHER,

Ex-Secretary.

At the 1904 meeting, there was a unanimous re-election of all 1903 officers with the addition of State vice-presidents as shown in the list of officers.

W. J. DRISKO.

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 Sherman, Walter, Newport, R. I.
 Shove, D. P., Fall River, Mass.
 Shupe, H. R., 59 Passaic St., Dover, N. J.
 Sibley, H. A., Lawrence, Kan.
 Sims, Fred M., Winchester, Mass.
 Sisson, W. N., Little Campton, R. I.
 Slocum, Wm. S., Newport, R. I., 5 Pleasant St.
 Smith, Charles, Junius, N. Y.
 Smith, R. F., Jennings, Mo.
 Smith, T. N., Attleboro, Mass.
 Snapp, J. A., King City, Mo.
 Snow, Willis, Freeport, Maine.
 Sontag, John M., St. Charles, Ill.
 Spangler, W. H., Dover, N. J.
 Spaulding, C. R., Keene, N. H.
 Spencer, W. G. R., Ayer, Mass.
 Stafford, E. S., Fall River, Mass.
 Stafford, V. L., Fall River, Mass.
 Stevens, H. E. & Co., Corfu, N. Y.
 Stevens, W. J., Jenkinstown, Pa.
 Steward, W. P., New London, Conn.

- Stone, C. H., Belmore, O.
 Stoner, W. H., Colorado Springs, Colo., 719 W. Pikes Peak Ave.
 Stratton, J. O., Hartford, Conn.
 Straynan, W. H., Natick, Mass.
 Strongman, C. W. H., Auburndale, Mass.
 Swan, A. W., Matapan, Mass.
- Tabor, H. E., Concord, N. H., 104 Clinton St.
 Tarbox, C. O., Lynn, Mass.
 Taylor, Charles H., Jr., Boston Globe, Boston, Mass.
 Taylor, George M., Hartford, Conn., 52 Pliny St.
 Temple, Fred M., Andover, Mass.
 Terrell, L. K., Birmingham, Ala., care of. Rep. Steel Co.
 Tetley, S. J., Farmington, Mo.
 Thompson, C. F. & Co., Lynnfield Center, Mass.
 Timlin, W. T., Melrose, Mass.
 Tinker, Dr. G. L., New Philadelphia, Ohio.
 Titus, Frank, Topsfield, Mass.
 Todd, B. D., Lawrence, Mass.
 Tompkins, Lester, Concord, Mass.
 Tunnicliffe, Rev. W. LaGrangeville, N. Y.
 Tuttle, Robt. C., Hartford, Conn.
- Upland Farm, Syrrcuse, N. Y.
- Van Derveer, George, Amsterdam, N. Y. Box 178.
 Vest, F. P., Harvel, Ill.
 Viles, J. S., Montpelier, Vt.
 Vunk, C. W., Albany, Oregon.
- Wadsworth, C., Ridgewood, N. J.
 Wadsworth, H. P., Ridgewood, N. J.
 Waite, Howard A., South Freeport, Me.
 Wakefield, R. J., Sta. H, Cleveland, O.
 Walford, W. A., Montezuma, N. Y.
 Walker Bros., Lockport, N. Y.
 Walker, H. W., Bournedale, Mass.
 Walker, J. S., Palestine, Ill.
- Walking, Ed., West Medford, Mass.
 Ward, C. Fred, Winter Park, Fla.
 Ward, W. E., Box 481 San Jose, California.
 Ware, W. J., Port Angeles, Washington.
 Ware, Marcus C., North Yokina, Washington.
 Warren, Edward E., 63 Locust Ave., Worcester Mass.
 Watson, J. Fred, Nashua, N. H.
 Way, Salmon, Norwood, Pa.
 Weaver, John G., Seneca Ave., Canastota, N. Y.
 Webster, Ira J., Haverhill, Mass.
 Weller, H. A., Los Angeles, California.
 Wellington, C. S., West Medford, Mass.
 Wellman, George H., Mt. Vernon, Ala.
 West, F. W., Leonia, N. Y.
 West, H. C., Knoxville, Ia.
 Westcott, A. W., Hopedale, Mass.
 Weston, W. P., Hancock, N. H.
 Wheeler, George E., Barre, Vt. R. D. 3.
 Wheeler, Dr. John A., Auburn, Sangamon Co., Ill.
 Whitmyre, J. L., Schenectady, N. Y.
 Williams, George W., Augusta, Me.
 Williams, J. B., Aurora, Mo.
 Willems, A. D., Inman, Kansas. Route 3.
 Wills, Charles F., Saybrook, Ill.
 Wilsie, Titus C., Brandon, Wis.
 Wilson, H. E., Portland, Maine.
 Winans, L. K., Stanfordville, N. Y.
 Windom, Hon. W. L., Duluth, Minn.
 Winston, Dr. J. H. C., Hampden-Sydney, Va.
 Wittington, W. H., Bridgewater, Mass.
 Wolf, Charles L., Linwood, Pa.
 Wood, Frank S., Mittineague, Mass.
 Woodruff, L. W., Fredonia, N. Y.
 Wordell, W. F., Fall River, Mass.
- Young, C. E., Methuen, Mass.
- Zimmer, Cyrus W., Ft. Wayne, Ind., 1810 St. Joe Building.

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 94
 34
 74
 82
 279

Every Breeder of Rhode Island Reds Should Join the Club.

BECAUSE :

It give him a standing among poultrymen and places him prominently before the class of people who are looking for the goods that he has for sale.

It compels square dealing under penalty of expulsion from the Club and thus induces buyers to patronize Club members.

All that the Rhode Island Red is today as a fancier's fowl is due to the earnest efforts of the Rhode Island Club, and it is therefore only just that every breeder of Reds who is making money on the product of this effort should reciprocate to the extent of his co-operation, and one dollar per annum.

Organized effort is always much more productive than individual struggle, often at random.

The Rhode Island Red Club stands solely for the promotion of Rhode Island Reds. There are no salaries or revenue attached to any of the offices, hence no opportunity for political play. The prominent and active members of our Club are men well known in business and professional circles,—men who have given up a large amount of time and money in an entirely unselfish way, to the promotion of what they believe to be the best all around American fowl.

Our membership and annual dues are very modest (one dollar to join and one dollar yearly to stay) compared with the benefits to be derived from membership.

Every dollar added to the treasury makes it possible to offer more special prizes. We want to give club ribbons in every state in the Union from which we have five members. Every ribbon offered means more and better Reds. It helps us; it helps you; it helps to perfect the breed. Join early.

W. J. DRISKO.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE 1. The Club shall be called THE ~~AMERICAN~~ RHODE ISLAND RED CLUB *of America*.

ART. 2. The object of the club shall be to promote the breeding of Rhode Island Red fowls; to urge the adoption of the true type and color by breeders, exhibitors and judges, and to advance the interest of the breed.

ART. 3. The officers of this Club, shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary-Treasurer.

ART. 4. The management of the affairs of the Club shall be vested in an Executive Committee, which shall consist of the President, Secretary, first Vice-President, and four other members.

ART. 5. Four shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee, one of whom must be an officer, who shall act as chairman.

ART. 6. There shall be an Annual meeting of the members for the election of officers, the time and place of holding which shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

ART. 7. Seven members shall constitute a quorum. No member shall be allowed to vote more than one proxy.

ART. 8. In event of any vacancy occurring in the offices of the Club or Executive Committee, after the Annual Meeting, it shall be filled by the Committee.

ART. 9. Application for membership must be made, with membership fee, to the Secretary, who shall submit the same to the Executive Committee, a three-fourths vote at any Committee meeting, or the Annual meeting of the Club, being required to elect a candidate to membership.

ART. 10. Membership fee shall be one dollar. No person shall be enrolled as a member until after such fee is paid.

ART. 11. *The annual dues of this Club shall be one dollar, payable at or before the Annual meeting. Members one year in arrears shall be dropped from the membership roll after having been duly notified by the Secretary.*

ART. 11. Resignation may be made by giving notice to the Secretary, in writing, but no resignation shall be accepted if the member be in arrears for dues or if there be any charges pending against him.

ART. 13. Any member of the Club who shall be deemed guilty of conduct derogatory to the Club, may be suspended from membership or be expelled from the Club, by five votes of the Executive Committee.

ART. 14. The Executive Committee shall have the power to offer prizes out of the funds of the Club, amounting to seventy-five per cent. of the sum in the treasury.

ART. 15. All prizes offered out of the Club funds shall be open for competition only by birds owned by members.

ART. 19. These By-Laws may be altered or amended by a three-fourths vote at the Annual meeting, or by the same at a special meeting, thirty days notice in the latter case having been sent to the members by the Secretary.

ART. 17. The order of business at all meetings of the Club shall be:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Roll Call. | 5. New Business. |
| 2. Reading Minutes of Preceding Meeting. | 6. Election of Officers and Ex. Com. |
| 3. Reading of Communications. | 7. Election of New Members. |
| 4. Unfinished or Old Business. | 8. Adjournment. |

Revised in 1903.

Standard for Rhode Island Reds Adopted by the Club at 1903 Meeting.

(Copyrighted by the Club.)

The Single Comb variety was admitted to the Standard by the American Poultry Association at February, 1904, meeting. The Standard adopted by the A. P. A. is substantially the same as below, differing mainly in the wording.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Feather or down on shanks or feet, or unmistakable indications of a feather having been plucked from the same.

Badly lopped combs.

More than four toes on either foot.

Entire absence of main tail feathers.

Two absolutely white (so-called wall or fish) eyes.

Wry or squirrel tails.

A feather entirely white that shows in the outer plumage.

Ear-lobes showing more than one-half the surface permanently white. This does not mean the pale ear-lobe, but the enamelled white.

Diseased Specimens—crooked backs, deformed beaks, shanks and feet other than yellow or red horn color. A pendulous crop shall be cut hard.

Under all disqualifying clauses the specimen shall have the benefit of the doubt.

Standard Weights.

Cock, . . .	8½ lbs.	Hen, . . .	6½ lbs.
Cockerel, . . .	7½ lbs.	Pullet, . . .	5 lbs.

Apparent vigor is to be regarded with the consideration of shape.

Shape of Male.

HEAD—Of medium size and breath.

BEAK—Short and regularly curved.

EYES—Sight perfect, and unobstructed by breadth of head or comb.

COMB—Single, medium in size, set firmly upon the head, perfectly straight and upright, free from side sprigs, with five even and well defined serrations, those in front and rear smaller than those in the centre, of considerable breadth where it is fixed to the head.

COMB—Rose, low, firm on the head, top oval in shape and surface covered with small points terminating in a small spike at the rear. The comb to conform to the general curve of the head.

WATTLES—Medium and equal in length, moderately rounded.

EAR-LOBES—Well developed. Symmetry of proportion in head adjuncts is to be considered.

NECK—Of medium length and carried slightly forward, not arched backward. It is covered with abundant hackle, flowing over the shoulders but not too loosely feathered.

BACK—Broad, long, and in the main nearly horizontal; this horizontal effect being modified by slightly rising curves at hackle and lesser tail coverts. Saddle feathers of medium length and abundant. *parallel to the*

BREAST—Broad, deep and carried in a line nearly perpendicular to the base of the beak, at least it should not be carried anterior to this line.

BODY—Deep, broad and long, keel-bone long, straight and extending well forward and back, giving the body an oblong look.

FLUFF—Moderately full but feathers carried fairly close to the body, not a Cochinchina-fluff.

WINGS—Of good size, well folded and the flights carried horizontally.

TAIL—Of medium length, quite well spread, carried fairly well back, increasing the apparent length of the bird. Sickles of medium length, passing a little beyond the main tail feathers. Lesser sickles and tail coverts of medium length and fairly abundant.

LEGS—Thighs large, of medium length and well covered with soft feathers. Shanks of medium length, well rounded and smooth.

TOES—Straight, strong, well spread and of medium length.

Color of the Male.

BEAK—Red horn color, or yellow.

EYES—Red.

FACE—Bright Red.

COMB, WATTLES AND EAR-LOBES—Bright Red.

SHANKS AND TOES—Yellow or red horn color. A line of red pigment down the sides the same is desirable.

PLUMAGE—General surface rich brilliant red except where black is desired. Free from shafting, mealy appearance or brassy effect. Depth of color (red) is slightly accentuated on wing bows and back, but the least contrast between these parts and the hackle or breast the better; a harmonious blending is what is desired. The bird should be so brilliant in lustre as to have a glossed appearance. Other things being equal the specimen having the deepest and richest red, salmon, or buff under color shall receive the award. Any smut or white in the under color is to be cut hard. The quill of the feather should be red or salmon. White showing on the outside of the body is to be cut harder than white that is out of sight. Black is desired in the under web of the wing flights. The main tail feathers and two main sickle feathers are to be black or greenish black. The greater tail coverts are mainly black, but as they approach the saddle they may become russet or red. The blending of the red body with the black tail is gradual, thus preventing any sudden contrast. With the saddle parted showing the under color at the base of the tail, the appearance should be red or salmon, not whitish or smoky. (The hackle should be free from black although a suspicion of black, that can hardly be found, would not cut the bird much.) White in hackle will be cut harder than black. The wing bars should be free from black, and all black in the primaries and secondaries should be out of sight when the wing is folded.

General description of the bird.

1. Head
2. Neck
3. Body
4. Tail

Shape of the Female.

HEAD—Of medium size and breath.

BEAK—Short and slightly curved.

EYES—Sight perfect and unobstructed by breadth of head.

COMB—Single, medium in size, set firmly upon the head, perfectly straight and upright, free from side sprigs with five even and well-defined serrations.

COMB—Rose, low, firm on the head, much smaller than of the male and in proportion to its length much narrower. Covered with small points and terminating in a small short spike at the rear.

WATTLES—Medium and equal in length, moderately rounded.

EAR-LOBES—Well developed. Symmetry of proportion in head adjuncts is to be considered.

NECK—Of medium length and carried slightly forward, at least not much arched backward. Hackle sufficient but not too coarse in feather.

BACK—Long, in the main nearly horizontal. In the completely matured hen it would be described as broad, whereas in the pullet not yet well matured, it will look somewhat narrow in proportion to the length of her body. The curve from the horizontal back to the hackle or tail should be moderate and gradual.

BREAST—Deep, broad and carried in a line nearly perpendicular to the base of the beak, at least not anterior to that line.

BODY—Deep, broad and long, keel-bone long and straight, giving the body an oblong look.

FLUFF—Moderately full, but not loose (Cochin) in feathering.

WINGS—Of good size, well folded; the flights carried horizontally.

TAIL—A little shorter than medium, quite well spread, carried well back, increasing a trifle the apparent length of the bird. The tail should form no apparent angle with the back, neither must it be met by a high rising cushion.

LEGS—Thighs, of medium length and well covered with soft feathers. Shanks, of medium length, well rounded and smooth. Toes, straight, strong, well spread and of medium length.

Color of the Female.

BEAK—Red horn color or yellow.

EYES—Red.

FACE—Bright red.

COMB WATTLES AND EAR-LOBES—Bright red.

SHANKS AND TOES—Rich yellow or red horn color.

PLUMAGE—General surface color lighter than in the male, free from shafting or mealy appearance. Except where black is desired the color is a rich even shade of reddish buff darker than the so-called "golden buff." The female is not as brilliant in luster as the male. Allowance should be made for the fading of the mature hen, incidental to her prolific laying. The undercolor is of reddish salmon or buff, free from foreign colors. Other things being equal, the specimen having the richest under-color shall receive the award. The quill of the feather should be red or salmon. The general surface color in the female is more even than in the male. White showing in any part of the plumage is a serious objection. Black peppering in the outer plumage of any feather is also very objectionable. Black is desired, in the underweb of the wing flights, and on the tip end of some hackle feathers. This black in the hackle should be a slight ticking rather than a heavy lacing. The main tail feathers are to be black or greenish black.

Origin or No Origin of Rhode Island Reds.

BY DR. N. D. ALDRICH, Fall River, Mass.

Vice-President Rhode Island Red Club.

I am not one of those who is willing to say, "Never mind the origin of the 'Reds' or any other worthy variety of fowl." I have been breeding poultry for twenty odd years, and I am always interested in the origin of every breed. Go back into history with me fifty years, and we find that, at that time, 1846-1850, different Asiatic breeds were introduced into this country, especially in neighborhoods that were near the coast. One variety, the Shanghai fowl (yellow and white), was introduced just after the Cochin China, and the two breeds for a time became confused, and "many farmers and poulterers declare, spite of feathers or no feathers (on their legs), that their fowls are Cochin Chinas or Shanghais, just as they please." At this time, Bennett, in his poultry book, says: "There are but few, if any, bona fide Shanghai fowls now for sale." These Shanghai fowls (Simon pure) were heavily feathered on the legs. Not so with the Cochin China. At this time the Cochin Chinas were bred extensively in Southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Dr. Alfred Baylies of Taunton, Mass., imported in July, 1846, specimens of the yellow Cochin Chinas. "The cockerels were

generally red." These were not specimens of what were called the Royal Cochins, as bred by the Queen of England, but direct importations. "The Royal Cochins were one-third larger." The Shanghais were heavily feathered in the legs; these imported Cochins lightly feathered, if at all. The ship *Huntress*, in May, 1847, direct from Cochin China, brought a pair of this variety of fowl, and Mr. Taylor, in speaking of them, says, "The imported cock was a peculiar red and yellowish Dominique, and the hen a bay or reddish brown;" that the young stock varied "only in shade of color." Bennett says, "The legs of both sexes are of reddish yellow, sometimes, especially in the cocks, decidedly red—more so than in any other variety." How many times I have called attention to the red pigment in a R. I. Red cock's legs.

So much, then, for the Red Cochin China cock of fifty years ago. The sea captains brought home just such specimens to Little Compton, R. I., but a little later came the great Malay fowl, with its knotty knob of a comb—a comb that even today occasionally is to be seen on the R. I. Reds. The Jersey Blues—Bucks County and Boobies—were inferior varieties of Malays. The Great Malays came from the peninsula of that name, at the southern point of the continent of Asia. They were spoken of as "serpent headed." Their color was dark brown or reddish, streaked with yellow; some varieties of Malays ran more red than others. In Little Compton, was introduced what was spoken of as the Red Malay. The Red Cochin China cocks and the Red Malay cocks were selected, and crossed with the flocks of fowls in Little Compton, forty and fifty years ago, the same as to-day. Later, before the Wyandotte fever, the R. C. Brown Leghorn was introduced into many flocks of fowl in this neighborhood. Even at the time of the introduction of the Leghorn blood, the Red fowls were spoken of as R. I. Reds. In a certain section, a section where the Leghorn blood was not used, to-day old settlers speak of their fowls as Red Malays; in this section ten years ago, the Reds were all of the single comb variety, whereas, ten or twelve miles further south were to be found rose combs in abundance.

Now, Mr. Editor, let me say right here, and I wish to say it plainly, there practically were no Pea Comb Reds ten years ago, any more than to-day. Why should R. I. Red fowls have pea combs? Where is the comb to come from? It is not the common comb of barnyard fowl. It is not the comb of any of the varieties that made the R. I. Reds. I should just as much expect to see the Reds with topknots as with pea combs, and if Mr. Anybody wants to put topknots on them, go ahead, only he can't sail in the

R. I. Red boat this year. Of course, he can sail in his own boat — and who cares. The Pea Comb Rocks were once admitted to the Standard, only to be dropped again. I do not believe the Red Club will admit pea combs only to drop them again. Those that raise Reds feel differently about pea combs from some of those that raise their pen and ink, simply to write about them.

(From Poultry Monthly.)

A Later Consideration of the Origin and Development of Rhode Island Reds.

If I were to say that the foregoing article told the whole story of R. I. Reds I would be making a mistake. This breed derives its name Rhode Island Red from the male bird. The utility poultry farmer of that section of Rhode Island, known as Little Compton for nearly sixty years, has been selecting red males and leaving the females to be what they may. By this means, they have carefully out-bred this now famous breed. Probably today there is not in the whole world, another breed of fowl produced by fifty years of out-breeding. If it were only so, how much more vigor our several breeds would have. The R. I. Reds stand as the only proof of what out-breeding will do. We fanciers do not live years enough to compose a breed deliberately, unless we in-breed, but it was not so with the original R. I. Red breeds, they knew the Red cock was the most vigorous and almost unconsciously they made a breed.

The famous Barred Plymouth Rock, called more than once the "American mongrel," was not produced by out-breeding, and right here it might be of interest to note that the early Plymouth Rocks produced red males. Listen to Dr. Bennett's own statement. "I have given this name (Plymouth Rocks) to a very extra breed of fowls, which I produced by crossing a cockerel of Baylies importation of Cochin China with a hen, a cross between the fawn colored Dorking, the Great Malay and the Wild Indian (game). The cocks are usually red or speckled." By a later cross with the Black Java and in-breeding, were produced the modern Barred Rocks.

In regard to Rose Comb R. I. Reds, I am positive the rose comb variety existed long before the introduction of Leghorn blood. Old settlers assure me, their fathers brought home Red Cocks with rose combs, and I have been informed that some Cochin Chinas had rose combs. There was also a red variety of Chittagongs, and Mr. Rugg says "sometimes there is a rose comb." I know my grandmother and others had Chittagongs in this neighborhood fifty years ago; possibly, the rose comb on our reds may date back to Red R. C. Chittagongs.

In reviewing this subject, one thing has struck me very forcibly, and that is, that Red cocks were numerous in 1850; just think of the different breeds that produce them. At the first Boston Poultry Show, held at the Public Gardens on Nov. 16, 1849, Red Shanghais and Cochin Chinas, "the cockerels were generally red," were exhibited, as well as Plymouth Rocks, which, as I said before, produced Red males. At this time, we also find Red Malays and Red Chittagongs. The Shakebag fowl were imported to this country by Mr. J. L. Tucker of the Tremont House, Boston. Mr. Mowbray thus writes of one in his possession, "The only one I ever possessed was a red one in 1784, weighing about ten pounds," and Dickson says "the plumage of the male is brilliant in the extreme, being a bright red — the hens are of a bright yellow." I do not need to quote more to convince you that Red cocks are nothing new, even though the world did lose sight of them, except isolated Little Compton, R. I. It was the ghost of Hamlet's father who, suddenly hearing the crowing of the cock, announces abruptly, that he "snuffs the morning air," and then vanishes to his dreary home. Probably this very crower was a red cock.

The red rooster for fifty years vanished to a small country village, but has now been returned to the large world. If the R. I. Reds were not a most worthy breed, they would have been relegated from the show-room long before this — "we" all know how the old-time, in-bred chicken crank, hates this new (old) out-bred breed. I am thankful that they *are worthy of this narrow, mistaken, in-bred contempt*. Little Compton, R. I. and Westport, Mass, are adjoining towns, lying to the southward of Fall River, Mass. One small vessel from 1827 to 1850, made about twenty-five trips annually between Westport and Providence, R. I. The number of eggs brought on each trip to Providence, R. I., averaged 400 dozen. The total brought from that port by this single vessel in the term mentioned, was 3,450,000, and the value of them was \$35,500. This gives you some idea of the value of the ancestors of the Reds in 1850, since which time the poulterers of this section have constantly been increasing their business and improving fowl and methods. Finally, a few of us discovered the Reds, and the "Colony Plan" of raising fowl. We have tried to give the world the benefit of Little Compton's breed and experience, and trust that the Rhode Island Red Club will prove as careful a guardian of the Reds as the whole-hearted farmers of Rhode Island did.

DR. N. B. ALDRICH.

Rhode Island Reds for Meat and Eggs.

We are believers in the Rhode Island Red. Whether a breed of fowls, cattle, or whatnot, can be made commercially profitable, is the question to be settled at French Farm before it is finally admitted to a permanent place in our establishment. We like to see white chickens growing on the farm. They look pretty amongst the asparagus beds, under the pine trees and roaming over the grass lands just before sundown on summer evenings; they show up better under those circumstances than the Reds, but we could never make them pay without too much personal attention. So they gave way to the Reds.

Now let us not have any fooling about the Reds. They don't need it. Plain facts are good enough. They will not lay a 65% egg yield the year around, because the breed of hens that would do it has never lived; but they will lay enough to pay a profit over feed and labor, and leave something to apply to interest and sinking fund accounts. They lay enough from April to September, on this farm, to pay for their own feed, the feed of the natural number of chickens, and what labor we put into them. To state it more plainly: 250 hens lay eggs enough to pay the board of themselves and 700 chickens, and labor of taking care of them all. In other words we have on hand, September 1st, 700 chickens that have cost nothing but the eggs from which they were hatched.

Out of these 700 chickens we sell to the hen man about thirty culls at whatever he will give, usually about 7 cents a pound. The other 670 divide about even as to pullets and cockerels. At the present rate we shall sell about 100 cockerels to breeders this year at from \$2.00 to \$15.00 each, most of them under \$5.00. Anything worth more than the larger price we keep. When we have closed up the cockerel account a little later, our books will show something over 200 roasters, weighing 10 to 14 lbs. to the pair dressed, sold at from 18 cents a pound, wholesale, to 25 cents retail, mostly the latter.

The pullets meantime, if hatched in April and May, have been laying a 35 to 40% yield during November and December, and gradually increase as the weeks go on. They are laying enough now (February) to pay all expenses, spare some eggs for hatching, and leave a fair profit over all. As the "eggs for hatching" season approaches, profits increase.

Our trade is nearly all retail. The dressed poultry is uniformly yellow skinned, yellow legged, plump and meaty. The eggs are brown, uniform

and good sized. We do not consider an egg up to standard unless it weighs over 2 ounces. Very few of our Red eggs, except those first layed by the pullets, fall under this weight. Last week one dozen selected from the day's yield weighed $29\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, and 108 eggs shipped to Brookline weighed 220 ounces, and were billed at 45 cents per dozen, which has been our price since we dropped from 48 cents in January.

We run poultry as an adjunct to our Jersey dairy. There is no regular poultryman except the owner, whose pleasure it is to write this article in favor of the Reds. Two and a half hours a day regularly and an extra couple of hours once in awhile, is the time expended in running the poultry farm at this season of the year. We all take a hand at it. Reds are certainly the breed to handle under those conditions. They will not easily overfeed. If they get too much grain one day, they leave it till the next instead of eating it all and growing too fat to lay. They are a hardy, active easily handled breed. In our opinion they beat both the Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock as utility fowls, and as a fancy breed they are fast assuming alarming proportions when viewed from the standpoint of breeders of other varieties. They have won their way to the front in spite of opposition, and they will surely stay there for many years to come.

THOMAS HOLLIS,

French Farm, Concord, Mass.

Why I Breed Reds.

I took up the Rhode Island Reds in the early nineties for their great laying qualities. I not only found them to be extra good layers, but that they were exceedingly hardy and grew rapidly from shell to maturity, and as dressed poultry had no superior. I have tried several of the most prominent breeds, but failed to find any that will equal the Reds for rapid growth or winter laying. The Reds still vary considerable in color, but we must expect that for a while, for they did not take their color from one of their ancestors (as many of the new breeds did), but from a combination of crosses.

As I look back over the history of the Rhode Island Reds and note the great improvement that has been accomplished, especially in the last few years, it leads me to firmly believe that in the very near future they will breed as true as any of the colored breeds and will not only have as beauti-

ful, but a more practical suit than any of them. I believe the Reds to be the general purpose fowl of America, and with their rapidly increasing popularity destined to not only lead in the show room, but to have a future that means the finding of a place in every part of the world.

VERNON L. STAFFORD,

Fall River, Mass.

Mating Rhode Island Reds.

Next in importance to having good birds is the proper putting of them together, for the very best birds, if improperly mated, will throw nothing but culls, and fairly good ones, if the faults are correctly offset, will produce offspring much superior to either parent. Here is where the breeder's skill must be centered. A season's work will go for naught, or result in a good proportion of better birds than any yet produced, in proportion to the care and knowledge used in the mating.

First of all, study your birds carefully, and train the eye to see type, recognizing the male or female that most closely conforms to the standard, which, in our breed, would be described as oblong, without the square corners, a long, nearly flat back in the female, and the same in the male, but with the latter, should appear shorter, as the long flowing hackle at the shoulders and the full cushion at the tail base, soften the lines and deceive the eye, making a good long back appear only medium in length.

In selecting the male, get one that is well rounded at every point, in fact, there should not be a line on him that does not curve gracefully. Such birds usually are more prepotent, and get more uniform progeny. The breast should be especially full, and this is doubly important, for here is where so many of the other breeds "fall down," and, if we are to take the lead, we must have as many points on our side as possible. With a full breast and long keel bone extending out a good distance behind the legs, the wide full tail well set, fully cushioned out, leaving no square corner, we have a fairly good profile started.

Now, we get to the neck, and this may be of medium length, but well carried. Many times cockerels that have not been mated will carry themselves so much better after they have run with females a week or two, that their owners would hardly recognize them, and the only difference is in the way they carry their heads. Did you ever see the second male that was the

under dog running in a pen that carried his head to suit you? Thus, in making your selections, be careful that the birds from which you are choosing have had an opportunity to fully develop before discarding an otherwise good specimen. After being mated, cockerels carry their necks much more gracefully, are less upright, and seemingly "get together."

The crowning glory of a good male or female is the head, and upon its proper proportions depends the beauty of the specimen in a large degree, for however good the bird in other ways, if the head is misshapen, the otherwise good effect is apparently lost. But, seemingly, nature comes to our rescue here, for we seldom have a really good specimen with a great many imperfections in the head. The long, hawk head in the female is usually accompanied by an ill-shapen, roach-back, and a bird out of proportion in other ways. A male or a female with a neat, short head, a strong, well-curved beak will nearly always be of fairly good type.

Keep your birds up on a medium length leg, not so short as to make them appear squatty, as a really good flock of layers will be found usually with fairly good length of legs; at the same time, avoid the long legs with the Game-like carriage, seeking a happy medium for most satisfactory results.

Be sure that you get your best birds together. You cannot make progress trying to grade up your entire flock, putting your very best females with your second best males, or putting your inferior females with the best males. When you have chosen your male bird, select a small pen of your very best females, choosing those that correct his faults by their own strong points. For instance, if he carries his tail a little too high or too low, select females that do not have the same faults, but rather lean the other way. By selecting a pen of only four or five, you will not breed as many culls, the eggs will be more strongly fertilized, the chicks live well, and much evenner flocks result.

It matters not whether you have fifty females or five hundred to select from. In that number there are four that are better than any other four, in fact, probably greater breeding value exists in this small number than in one-half the balance of the flock. Let your male run with these females until the season is over, then place him by himself until he is wanted for breeding another season. In this way you prolong his breeding life for several years, and if your matings are a success, which they are sure to be if you have made no mistake, you then have chicks of which you know the ancestry, upon which you can rely that they will produce other birds of better type and color as you continue to breed.

Every egg should be marked as gathered, and each chick toe punched before it leaves the nest, so that there may be no guess work in the following year. Aim at perfection, but do not expect it the first, second, or fifth season, but if you can breed birds slightly better than the other fellow, he is sure to want some of them, and is perfectly willing to pay any reasonable price, and is doubly willing if you can point to this bird as being the sire and that as being the grandsire, showing him a line of blood that is correcting the faults that are bothering him most. There is no value on a really good male bird, for if properly handled, he will continue to throw good, strong chicks for four or five seasons, in which time you should have his strong points so woven into your flock that they will continue to reproduce for generations to come. An extra \$5 or \$10 judiciously invested in a stock male will often repay the expenditure a thousand fold in a few years' breeding, in fact, there is scarcely a price named that will not be cheap if the bird is of a long line of careful breeding. Such a bird cannot fail to be prepotent, and if properly mated, will produce many sons and daughters his equal or superior in type.

COLOR.—And here is the struggle. After having gotten the type fairly fixed, we must put the proper-colored clothes on our pets, or we lose much of our labor. Judges, breeders, and the public all disagree in the color description of a good Red, but once they have seen one of those gorgeous colored males in the sunlight, all descriptions fade away, and in its place comes a desire to possess one or more that will approach or equal him in color. Nothing in the domestic poultry kingdom approaches him in beautiful blending of all sections, rich red, terminating in a tail of beautiful bottle-green black, adding a wealth of strength to his color, which completely overshadows the neutral, indifferent shades of his Buff cousins.

Experience proves that the dark mahogany birds are not reliable as breeders, and that their continued use gives mottled females, with mackerel backs and an almost barn-yard fowl appearance. It is those gorgeous, lustrous, medium-colored males of the same uniform color, from head to tail base, that throw the beautiful soft-brown females, uniform in color and breeding true from generation to generation. In color mating, avoid the extremes in both sexes, also the "shafty" feathers having a quill lighter than the body of the feather, also the tendency to deposit a ring of color around the tip, giving a laced appearance not at all pleasing. Select females with color extending evenly to the tip of the web and shaft, so colored as to make it almost impossible to tell just where one feather begins and the

other leaves off. This point should be looked to in the male's breast as well. Avoid smut, smoky or mouse-colored undercolor in both male and female. See that the undercolor in the male is distinctly salmon or pink at the base of tail as well as in the middle of the back and under the hackle. See that females have clear backs, with no pepper spots of black either here or on the shoulders, that they carry red quills with even surface color, and no smut. Color should carry well around on the breasts, with as little weakening as possible. Shanks and feet of best specimens will be found quite red or horn-colored in both male and female. Females that do not fade badly with early laying and moulting should be given the preference over better-colored pullets that lose a large part of their beauty as soon as laying begins. Stick to the rich black tails in the male line, and do not expect too much progress with a year's mating. Remember the Reds are going to be a power in the next twenty years, and we are now laying the foundations upon which to build a mighty structure, how mighty depends upon how well we do our part, right now. So build carefully, do not make radical out-crosses, but correct faults as they appear to you, and be careful in making these corrections that you do not let down the bars to other faults much greater.

P. R. PARK.

Keep this art, - also new one
Reds, Old and New. *4-2-5* *Reading, Mass.* *Revised*

on Bred's My experience with Reds dates back some thirty-five years to the time when my father, one of the largest breeders of poultry, at that time, in Little Compton, Rhode Island, kept a flock of about two hundred Reds, exclusively,—a large flock for that time. It was a custom with my father, and also with some others in that neighborhood, to get male birds, and occasionally females, from the whaling ships that brought them from the South Pacific and Indian Oceans. These birds were a rich, brilliant, even red (no yellow, no chocolate) from comb to sickle, long keel, broad heavy breast, heavy thighs and wide between the legs, with bodies somewhat upright like our present Games. They were called in that neighborhood "Red Games," or "Yaller legged Red Games," and sometimes "Malay Games." I think they were all single comb.

Flocks of fowl in that section soon became red, whatever their blood might have been for this reason; the Red Game was a vigorous fighter, so that as soon as one was put with a flock, he felt it a self-imposed duty to

kill every other male in the flock, yes, and every one in the neighborhood if possible. If he didn't kill them he spurred them into such subjection that they never after became fathers.

During my years of experience as a breeder I have handled and closely observed quite a number of different strains of Reds, and I have always noticed that those strains which were directly descended from the Red Game, were the most hardy and vigorous, bred the truest to type and color, had the richest yellow skin and legs, and were the most prolific layers.

The early flocks of Reds were practically all single comb and I think the short "pugged" Rose Comb sometimes called the Malay Comb came from the Red Shanghai blood. There were no pea combs, (and in my opinion there never should be) until crosses were made with Light Brahmas. With pea combs came poorer type, feathered legs and decrease of prolificacy. Those strains which had a dash of Cochin blood, also threw feathered legged chicks.

The introduction of Brown Leghorn blood was also a detriment to the breed on the whole, I think, for it decreased the size, diminished the hardiness, and gave us most of the smut in undercolor which is so objectionable now-a-days. It also gave us a lighter colored and a less uniformly colored egg. The original Red Games laid a finely colored egg—not as brown as a Brahma's or a Langshan's, but more of a pink or reddish brown.

It has probably been necessary to have a tinge of all these different bloods, Buff Cochin, Red Shanghai, Brown Leghorn and Dunghills to give us a genuinely American breed, still I firmly believe that the good old Red Game blood is a very essential foundation.

My experience in breeding has led me to believe that males should be just as near the ideal color as possible and should be free from marked contrast between hackle and back or back and saddle, for to the male side we must look for color. Females fade very soon after moulting and it is difficult to judge of their true virgin color. I look for size, vigor and good type in females, for to them and not to the male should we look for size. I believe it is a mistaken idea to think that an oversized male mated to a flock of immature, undersized females will show a pronounced increase in size of offspring. I always avoid heavy fluff in females, and short bodied males, preferring a long keel and consequently a long back in the male with just enough cushion, as seen in profile, to avoid an abrupt angle where the back joins the tail.

Generally speaking my best males and best females have been produced from the same mating. In some instances certain matings produced fine females with tendency to rather light colored males, while certain other matings have thrown choice males with only moderately good females. I have had no success from mating extremes of color, the offspring lacked very much in uniformity of color.

There is a great future for the Reds and I believe progress will be more rapid now that we have a definite standard to which all should breed. Although the breed is old from a utility point of view, it is in its infancy as a fancier's breed. We can produce as large a percentage of show birds as any breed, but we can't yet produce as uniform a flock. If we stick to the Standard, looking well to size and type as our first essential, brilliance and permanence of color as our second, we ought to develop a breed that should possess more good points, both useful and beautiful, than any other breed in existence.

LESTER TOMPKINS.

Will Rhode Island Reds Breed True?

This position must be considered under two heads.

First: Will they breed true to type? The word "type" as used in this connection, may be defined to be, that individuality by which the breed is recognized from every other variety of fowl. This does not relate to form or shape alone, though principally that, but it includes all other distinguishing characteristics; prominent among which are, the dress or plumage, standard markings, style or carriage. But for the purposes of this article, form or shape has more to do with the question than any other single feature, perhaps more than all the others. In this particular the Rhode Island Red is a more distinct type, in comparison, than either the Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte. There is less difference in form or shape between the two latter than there is between the Red and either one of them. The body of the Red is long, somewhat narrow and deep, and when in plumage, the tail, apparently, gives additional length. The foundation of this long body is the long keel-bone; and if symmetry is required, there must be depth; then again, observing the same law, the body must not be too broad, otherwise you would get your specimen too large. You would be over in the Asiatic class. Such a body as we have described, to be

symmetrical again, would not look well with a short bunchy tail, abruptly rising at almost right angles from the body but you would require what you find,—a tail of proportionate length, extending gracefully back and inclining upward, thus giving the “finished stroke to the picture.” Now, if our analysis is correct, does it require argument to show that such a specimen, mated to another of similar type would not produce its like? Would not this be the general result, and would not something different be the exception? Doubtless there would be exceptions, as there always are in the case of every artificial breed; but the exception is at once discarded and not allowed to reproduce. Nature strives for symmetry; we have shown the Red to be in harmony with nature’s law in this respect. Again, we have pointed out that the Red has prominent, strongly defined features in the construction of the body. Our own experience teaches us that it is easier to reproduce the prominent points. The minor ones may be missing in the offspring, but the radical ones remain. These are the principal arguments briefly stated why the Red will breed true to type.

Second: Will the red breed true to color? In answering this question we are dealing with the same proposition that all breeders of artificial breeds have to deal with, with this difference; the predominating color of the Red being a primary color, it is easier to reproduce it, than if it were a mere complementary color. That is to say, a primary color is nature’s own, and natural results are more easily obtained than artificial. In other words, a primary color is easier to retain than a mere shade of color. Much criticism has been offered because in the past a variety of “shades” of red have been produced—some critics have recklessly said “a variety of colors.” This is an error; but it is true that a variety of “shades” have been produced; and why? Because a variety of shades of color have been introduced into the mating. This only proves the necessity of line breeding in the future, if we desire uniformity in color. They will breed true to color if the breeder does his part. The same general laws must be observed which are recognized and followed in breeding other varieties of artificial breeds.

A. G. MURRAY, *N. Pres.*
Springfield, Illinois.

Defects and Dangers.

There seems to be no one of our contributors who has anything but praise for the Reds. It appears only just to the breed and breeders to

have a fair statement of some of the defects which are common, and the points which are to be avoided, and since it is the Secretary's duty to do a great many unpleasant things, as well as very many agreeable things, the following remarks, which are partly the result of experience, partly from information gathered from personal interviews with prominent Red breeders, and partly from a very large amount of correspondence regarding the good and bad points of Reds, are presented.

The first careful examination of Rhode Island Reds, as such, that I ever made was in 1898. Most of the males were very brilliant red, a light cherry red, fairly uniform, with greenish black tails showing russet or reddish edges to the feathers. I began breeding them shortly after this time and from numerous interviews with the most prominent promoters at that time, I learned that "the darker the bird the better, provided there was no smut in undercolor." There was a prejudice against white in wings, but light, almost white, undercolor was not regarded as a serious defect. The females which produced these chocolate colored males were described as "mahogany red" and most of them showed a decided contrast between hackle, which was more of a golden red, and back, which was a duller hue, and they also had rather light colored breasts. The following characteristics usually (not always) accompanied these extremely dark strains;—strong tendency to both smut and white in undercolor, and white in wings; less hardiness than the more brilliant, lighter colored strains; very early maturity and consequently rather small birds which were not satisfactory as soft roasters, as they often hardened before they were large enough to roast. They usually had clean yellow legs, were excellent layers of a not very dark egg, and were not much inclined to broodiness. I have often been told by breeders who were "on the spot" where such strains originated, that they possessed an excess of Brown Leghorn blood, and my experience leads me to believe that as a general statement, that is true. There was a mistaken idea of the desirable size for market poultry which got possession of some of the early Red breeders. Anyone who has kept track of the fancy market on soft roasters knows that it is an impossibility to get soft chickens too large. Boston market is always open to fancy soft roasters and the bigger the better, provided they are plump and yellow and soft, and a breed that gets "hard" or "staggy" before they dress nine or ten pounds per pair isn't a breed for "killers." I saw a crate of poultry, many of them capons, but sold as soft roasters, ranging from twelve pounds per pair to nineteen and one-half pounds per pair, sold at wholesale for 37 cents a pound in Boston

in May, 1903, and on the same day small roasters were selling at 28 to 30 cents per pound.

Many of the practical Red breeders who realize the market poultry situation began breeding larger birds, and at about the same time fanciers started the pendulum swinging the other way by emphasizing "brilliance" and "uniformity of color." The straw-colored hackles with chocolate wing bows of males were shelved, and in 1900, 1901 and 1902 there were more good, large, vigorous, evenly colored birds seen than in previous years. These strains generally possessed the following distinctive marks: better meat, type i.e. longer keel, broader deeper breast (no "hatchet breast" of the Keggorn), but they showed more tendency to broodiness, more stubs on legs and toes. They also laid a darker, more uniformly colored egg. It is often remarked that such strains have a larger percentage of the Red Malay Game or the Buff Cochins in their make up. It may be that, or they may have been the result of selection and careful mating.

At the present time I fear there is a tendency toward the darker color. All agree that the present standard weights are satisfactory. I know of several breeders who have exhibited birds darker than they really thought ideal, simply because many judges show a tendency to favor dark birds. I find the most progressive breeders just as strongly opposed to the chocolate or dull brown males on the one hand as they are to the buff or yellowish red males on the other hand. Colors can only be described by comparison and as there is nothing in Nature comparable with the coloring of a good Rhode Island Red male, we can't describe his color. It is sometimes compared with the color of a cherry just before it is fully ripe, i.e., a little lighter than a fully ripe, red cherry.

The Reds have had two potent enemies, first the established breeders of the other American breeds and second, the great popularity of the Reds. The howl of "scrubs" and "mongrels" is fast disappearing, but the popularity we have still with us. However, there are so many reputable breeders of Reds now that one need not fear the trickery of "poultry brokers" unless he deliberately patronizes them.

Experienced breeders know that there is no danger from judicious inbreeding. They also know that defects as well as desirable qualities can be accented by inbreeding. Farmers as a rule can not select and make special matings so they usually "swap roosters" or buy a cockerel for "new blood." The farmer knows that it isn't safe (for him) to inbreed. The fancier knows that it isn't safe (for him) to outbreed; but the semi-fancier

of the city back-yard has neither the precaution of the farmer nor the knowledge of the fancier. The farmer keeps up vitality and hardiness though he hasn't uniformity in either size, type or coloring. The fancier keeps up both the exhibition points and the vitality, while the town lot breeder often fails in both. The Reds owe their vigor and snap to their out-bred origin, but it has taken much longer to establish them along this line. There is danger now from too much *injudicious* inbreeding in the haste of breeders to fix certain characteristics. Make haste slowly should be our motto, and our inbreeding should be coupled with the most careful selection so that in fixing a desirable characteristic we do not also fix many undesirable ones.

There is one peculiarity of Reds and also of Buffs that isn't usually allowed for by their enemies, viz, the ease with which culls may be picked from a flock. I mean the culls from a color point of view. In a flock of white birds, a brassy back or wing bow, or a fine black lacing in the hackle doesn't appear to the untrained eye. In barred Rocks the brown black instead of blue-black or the flights without barring, and the very brassy birds are only seen by the trained eye. Very few casual observers of a flock of black birds would notice whether the sheen appeared green or purple. Our eyes, being very sensitive to change of hue or shade of red, orange and yellow, at once detects variations in color in a flock of Reds, which, if present in Barred Rocks, Blacks or any of the duller colored breeds, would be entirely unnoticed except by experts. Then again the fading incident to laying makes an apparent contrast in Reds which though equally great, is less noticeable in many other breeds. It is difficult to maintain uniformity among Reds for the above reasons, but I believe that careful breeding from the best, using care to select the females which show least fading, i.e., breeding for permanence of color, will largely overcome this apparent variation. Breeders who have bred Reds in comparison with other breeds, know that they will throw as large a percentage of show birds as any breed, which shows that the apparent lack of uniformity is only the natural variation common to any breed.

Probably one of the greatest dangers to Reds is the probability of color being placed paramount in importance to type and vigor. I believe our best breeders put type and vigor on an equal, with color as second. Many judges in all breeds reverse this order. It is very unfortunate that a poor shaped bird should win on such a minor point as ticking in hackle, slightly better undercolor, or a deeper colored eye over a bird superior in type with

only a slight defect in some of these minor points, but such is often the case.

The Single Comb Reds are still throwing pretty high combs, and there is considerable complaining of Rose Comb Reds throwing single combs. This is believed to be due to the craze for small, neat, smooth combs. The Wyandotte breeders have had the same difficulty. A prominent breeder of that variety told me that he had more single combs last year than in all previous years combined and he attributed it to the prevalent idea of small, smooth combs. Our standard calls for a comb that is oval in outline, as seen from above and "covered with small points terminating in a small spike at the rear." Smooth combs then are not standard. (Judges please note.) The following troublesome defects need careful study in mating: Hazel, greenish of blueish tinge in eye; white in base of hackle and at roots of tail, and sometimes over the "hips"—usually accompanying very brilliant surface; russet or reddish tails in birds showing great strength of color; shafting, especially in females, and feathers edged with color a few shades lighter than the rest of the feather. The finest surface color is generally accompanied by either smut or white in undercolor—perhaps only a trace, and the very excellent undercolor is generally accompanied by a lack of richness in males and a "mealy" appearance in females with lack of brilliance in both. Nature seems to put about so much coloring into a bird and if it is concentrated in the ends of the feathers it is a more striking picture, but how about the breeding qualities of such concentration? "Rather uncertain," is the general verdict.

The surest method of improving, is by careful selection, using great precaution in introducing new blood lest it fail to nick. There is one best pullet in every clutch, and one best cockerel in every flock, and if such best birds are only slightly better than either ancestor, the road to improvement is open. It will take years to breed out all the defects, It can only be done by persistent effort. Can't we co-operate and save time?

W. J. DRISKO.

Louis Anderson
Rhode Island Reds in New Jersey. *Cut out*

America is the birth place of many of the greatest inventions, not only in the way of machinery, etc., but Americans have also "invented" a number of the various breeds of poultry, among which "the best that ever was" is the famous Rhode Island Red. *Member*

This breed stands today pre-eminent as an American invention. As layers they cannot be beaten and it takes something more than ordinary to hold them anything like an even race. As broilers and table fowl they are equal to any and better than the majority; and when I say this, I am not speaking theoretically, but from actual experience, for in my many years as a fancier and breeder, I have had very many different breeds of fowl, and "comparison tests" being one of my hobbies, it has resulted in my discarding a great many breeds during my experience, some for one cause and some for another.

But I started to breed the Rhode Island Reds when they were in their infancy, and I have them yet; not the same looking bird that they were at the start, but vastly superior in appearance. No breed of fowls has ever shown as much improvement in the same length of time as the Reds have. In a comparatively short time they have advanced from the clothing (and their clothes were the only fault they ever had) of a back yard tramp to the raiments necessary to place them in the foremost positions in the best society.

~~I. M. MAXWELL.~~

J. D. Canner
1111 Ave. San Jose, Cal.
 Rhode Island Reds in California.

Three years ago I did not know what a Rhode Island Red was, and so purchased some prize winning White Wyandottes. A little later a friend persuaded me to purchase and try Rhode Island Reds, single comb. I purchased 1st. Ck., 1st., 2nd. and 3d. V. H. C. Hens, Reds, at the Los Angeles Show and began to advertise the eggs for sale. I received a great many inquiries as to what they were, their qualities, etc. While I am a member of the White Wyandotte club, I will say that the Rhode Island Reds are the best all around, economical utility fowls I have ever raised, and I have tried Brown Leghorns, Brahmas, Black Minorcas, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, and years ago, scrubs. Why do I speak so highly of the Reds! Because, they are a color that does not show dirt, are very hardy, fine layers of eggs in winter when eggs are high, best dressed fowl that I know of and the game crossing in them gives their meat a fine, sweet taste. If you want to know more of them,—well, go buy yourself some.

~~E. R. HOLMAN.~~

Rhode Island Reds in Connecticut.

The outlook for Reds in Connecticut never was as bright as at present. At most of the poultry shows and agricultural fairs there have been larger displays and exhibits this year than ever before; showing that the Reds are rapidly coming to the front as a fancier's breed.

The farmers are dropping other breeds and taking up the Reds on account of their hardiness and combined market and laying qualities, and I can give names of a number of a poultrymen in this vicinity who have dropped other popular breeds entirely, and taken up the Reds solely on account of their great laying qualities in fall and winter; these people claim all that the Rhode Island Red club ever claimed for the breed, namely, that they are very easy to raise, do not get over fat when given the amount of food they require, are extremely hard, making the best of winter layers and have plump, meaty bodies, with a deep yellow skin when dressed; making them the best of all breeds for the farmer and poultryman.

ROBERT C. TUTTLE.

Blue Hells are
1 Hartford, Conn.
Revised

Rhode Island Reds In Maine.

In the fall of 1877 I procured a trio of Reds of a party who had raised a few from eggs that came from Rhode Island. They proved such good layers, that the next spring I sent to Massachusetts and bought 100 eggs from which I raised some good birds. At that time they were hardly known in Maine, and I think I was one of the first, if not the first, to advertise them here. That winter I sent a testimonial letter to the Cyphers Incubator Company on one of my letter heads as a breeder of Rhode Island Reds, which they published in their Catalogue, and which happened to be the only letter from a breeder of the Reds. As a result, that spring I had letters from all over the United States, from California to Florida and Canada, asking as to the good qualities of the Reds; and I could not supply the demand for eggs. They have grown in popularity every year since, until at the present time there is no breed that is sought after or gives more universal satisfaction as an all around bird, for good laying qualities, early maturing, and excellent poultry, as well as being very hardy chicks. I believe they are destined to become the leading breed for practical purposes, as well as for fancy, in this state. The rapidity with which the Reds have increased

another head?

both in our poultry shows and in the yards of the breeders of poultry, as well as on the farms of Maine, is proof of their growing popularity. *Portland*
ISAAC F. CLARK.

Rhode Island Reds in Indiana.

I have been breeding Reds exclusively for three years and like them better each year. I have had a splendid sale for both stock and eggs in season. The growth and popularity of this breed has spread wonderfully throughout this and adjoining states during this time, and from the inquiries for information and prices which I receive, I predict a great future for the Reds — the best all around breed of poultry in existence.

E. E. Beck *4-25*
Hammond, Ind. Yours truly,

A. C. RICHARDSON.

Rhode Island Reds in New Hampshire.

The Reds have, in this vicinity, never had what may properly be called a "boom," which I think has been most fortunate for them. Their growth in popularity has been of the steady, healthy kind and they have won their way to the hearts of many, who at first opposed them, by their constant attention to the business they are bred for, viz: growing, producing, and reproducing. They are hard to excel as mothers, and yet not persistently broody. I have heard a man in speaking of them say,—he could break up a Red hen and she would lay a litter of eggs before his other hens were broken up.

Boston and people with Boston tastes consume the greater part of New Hampshire eggs and they are particular about the color of the jacket on an egg. Now the Red hen is a good tailoress, she cuts a generous suit of the color which pleases Bostonians, (that of a well done baked bean) and fills it with yolk and white of good solid body, one that can, if so willed, hatch into a sturdy youngster that will be a pride to its owner. They are hardy birds, just suited to the rigorous climate of the noble granite hills, and while they are advancing from a fancier's standpoint, they are more rapidly forging ahead along utility lines. Now, as ever, they are a "Farmer's Bird."

LUTHER ROBBINS.

Hollis depot,
N. H.

leave at it
 Rhode Island Reds in Massachusetts. *Revise*

Massachusetts easily leads in the number of members of the Rhode Island Red Club and, likewise, in the number of fanciers and poultrymen devoted to the improvement of our favorite breed. Hence, there has been a steady and real growth of interest, both in the fancy and practical development of the Reds with a corresponding increase of money invested in poultry plants stocked with them. The explanation for this precedence of Massachusetts is bound up in the fact that Boston is the best market for high-class poultry and eggs in this country, if not in the world, and that the law of the survival of the fittest brings that which is excellent to the customers who will pay the most for the goods. This working out of a natural law is the best evidence that Rhode Island Reds are not only prolific in desirably flavored eggs, but are also of that build and epicurean quality, as carcasses, which satisfies the best line of trade. Hence, the prospects as well as the actualities of the Reds are good, inasmuch as there is a relative advantage with Massachusetts breeders and plenty of room "on top."

However, continued observance of the ethics of the fraternity, regard for the utility as well as the beautiful qualities of the Reds will rebound to the profit and satisfaction of all our brethren, wherever located, in proportion to the thought and care they give to their poultry business.

JOHN CROWTHER.

Ball River.

Thos. R. Riggs
Iowa Falls, Iowa
 Rhode Island Reds in Iowa.

It is with great pleasure that I take this means of telling about the great Rhode Island Red fowl in the state of Iowa. You can better grasp the popularity to which the Reds have advanced in Iowa by my referring back to the time I purchased my first start. It was some six years ago that I first saw the picture of the Rhode Island Red on the front cover of the Orange Judd Farmer. I took a fancy to the shape of the birds and their write-up enthused me more, so that I at once sent to Rhode Island for some eggs. From the eggs I got seven chicks. I have continued to breed them, (with the exception of one year, as I sold what I had to another breeder, but at the end of the year I could not be satisfied without the Reds, so I purchased them back) and I have made great strides in the way of color to what my first chicks were. I was the first breeder west of the Mississippi river to advertise the Reds for sale and you would be surprised to see how

they jumped into popularity. I could not raise enough to supply the demand. The state is now the possessor of many Red breeders. Everyone speaks highly of them and I believe in a short time they will stand ahead of the Plymouth Rock. They are growing more and more in favor with the farmers of this state, and as a fancier's fowl, the shows are endeavoring to bring them to the front by making special prizes in the Red class. The Reds have not attained all that is due them, and the future means much for the Reds. As to the good qualities of the fowl, it is useless for me to try and tell anyone who has ever bred the Reds.

H. C. WEST.

*Fred. Baager
Ashkoll, Wis.*

Rhode Island Reds in Wisconsin.

*Outlook
2007 member*

The outlook for Reds, particularly the Rose Comb Red in North Western Wisconsin is very bright. They have struck the popular fancy and have only to be seen to bring queries about them, and more orders than can be filled by the few breeding them in this state.

At the Minnesota State Fair there was but a pen each of rose and single comb Reds, but they attracted universal attention. If some of the large eastern breeders would send a good big string to the biggest shows here, say at St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota, I believe the result would exceed expectations. But the local breeds are becoming more numerous, and next fall, eastern breeders who hope to win, would have to have something extra good. The greatest stumbling block, we in the West have to buck against is, to find out what you eastern breeders call "Red." The tendency here is to breed for too dark a Red, according to what I can learn; and, again, there is a diversity of opinion as to how or what a Rose Comb should be. One breeds for the corrugated or spiked comb, another for the smooth surface rose comb—the latter is my conception of what is proper; it looks best, and is favored by the judges here.

There is a bigger demand from the old fanciers and the novices for Reds in this vicinity than can be supplied by the local breeders; but this year will see ten yards of Reds where one existed last year, and from what I can learn, at Minnesota State show, it will be same for Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota.

A. G. SEARING.

Rhode Island Reds in Colorado. *Revise*

In regard to the Rhode Island Reds in this state and in regard to their outlook, will say that at our poultry show here in December, we had quite a nice little representation of that breed. There were two exhibits of Single Comb and three of Rose Comb. Judging from the standard and from the scores obtained I should say they were well up in every class, in fact, some of them were beauties. To say that they attracted a good deal of attention is putting it rather mildly, for they were the center of attraction.

It seems to me that, as good thoroughly hardy rustlers, not liable to disease, and above all, good winter layers, they must become the popular breed not only in this but in other states. The weather in our state of course is not so unfavorable for poultry in the winter as in the lower altitudes, for it is always dry and usually warm with bright sunshine, so that I imagine it is not as difficult to get fowls to lay in winter as it is in those states where there is a good deal of dampness and severe cold weather.

I feel quite sure that in poultry the breed that will become most popular is the one that lays the best in winter, the one that has chicks that will grow best at six weeks or two months old and the one that is strong and healthy and not wild and hard to domesticate. Really all of these important features are found in Rhode Island Red. As nearly as I can learn, those who raise other breeds of fowl must take great pains with them in order to get them to lay in the winter, while the Rhode Island Red will lay in the winter if they have half a chance. This is partly due to the fact that they do not feel the cold as severely as do those breeds which are not so well covered with plumage.

I think as the people become acquainted with them they will be the leading breed of fowls for the mountain regions. Whether the White Leghorns will compete with them seriously is a question. They certainly come next to Reds as layers, but they must be kept warm and be very carefully taken care of or they will not lay in the winter. As compared with the White Leghorns when you come to dress the Rhode Island Red you have enough for a meal for a good sized family, while one White Leghorn would not make a meal for a small family. The meat of the Red is exceedingly fine and juicy, really I think the best meat I have ever eaten.

W. A. SHEPARD.

Colorado Springs
Col.

A. S. Murray

4-25

Cubout
note

Rhode Island Reds in Illinois.

There is a steady, regular and healthful growth of the Rhode Island Red among poultry men and fanciers in the middle west. I have noted that men who used to sneer at the breed when first introduced out here, and who were never tired of calling them scrubs and mongrels, have experienced a change of heart, and have become earnest admirers and successful breeders. In correspondence with men to whom I sold stock years ago, on condition that they might return the stock and have their money back if the birds proved unsatisfactory, such men have taken hold of the breed and have, by judicious culling and careful mating, evolved birds that at the present time money could not buy.

Of course, the Rhode Island Red has its enemies, but such men are generally men who are too old to learn, or men who have taken up with new breeds that turned out worthless, and are thus "sour" on any new breed. I believe that the wisest move our club ever made was to avoid a "boom," trusting rather to a steady, quiet, substantial growth, believing — which the sequel has proved to be true — that the Red can win on his merits without any fictitious boom's aid. A friend of mine who had a booth at the Chicago Show in January, 1904, told me that the color and style of the Rhode Island Reds seemed to "take" in a most astonishing way with the general crowd. People left their names and address with a request for more information to where eggs and stock could be procured. There were no inquiries for the older and well-known breeds. I am personally acquainted with breeders who have had to turn away orders even thus early in the season (January); they simply could not fill orders without seriously crippling their own breeding pens. The Rhode Island Red has already become a serious competitor of the Plymouth Rock and the Wyandotte as a general utility fowl. People are slowly but surely learning here in the middle West that they are splendid winter layers, that they dress out wonderfully well for the table, that they are exceedingly hardy, and that they are an uncommonly handsome fowl. I hope our club will see to it that the fowl keeps its distinguishing, unique color — red, a pure brilliant red. This is one of the handsomest and most striking colors, and one which always takes the eye. No other fowl has this color, and we ought to make the most of it. It is our Trade Mark, and as such, is a very valuable asset — not to be lightly esteemed.

EDWARD C. MORSE.

Rhode Island Reds in Ohio.

The Rhode Island Red is surely the coming breed of poultry and lifetime breeders of other varieties are rapidly waking up to the fact. At the last annual meeting of the Ohio State Poultry Association, the Rhode Island Red was signally recognized by the election of the two leading Rhode Island Red breeders of Ohio as President and 1st Vice President of the State Association.

In all the experience of the writer in breeding fancy poultry, he has never heard of such an interest in, and such a demand for any other variety as there is for the Red. Yes, the writer is a "Red crank" and he also desires to say that he never knew anyone who tried the Reds who did not become a "Red crank."

Before another year rolls around there will be more Reds bred than any other variety. The great demand for Reds of course, is caused by the many excellent qualities they have over other varieties. Beauty, size, hardiness, egg producers, quick maturity, docility, disease proof and small eaters.

Some other breeds have one or two of these good features, but Rhode Island Reds alone have all of them.

Let every breeder of Reds keep his shoulder to the wheel and keep up the quality of his flock and it will be only a short time until the Red will be where it rightfully belongs, at the head of the procession,—in the yards, in the show rooms and everywhere else.

CHARLES C. REID.

Rhode Island Reds in North Carolina.

My experience with Rhode Island Reds dates back to January, 1902, when I bought four Rhode Island pullets and one cockerel in Massachusetts and Ohio. I concluded I would buy a pen and try them just for an experiment, and was more than agreeably surprised with the results. Formerly I had kept a few Barred and White Rocks, but with not much success, usually I would have to buy part of my eggs for setting purposes. The season of 1902, from my four Red pullets I sold about \$30 worth of eggs for setting purposes at \$2.00 per setting, and raise 100 or more chicks. In the fall of 1902, I sold something like \$30 to \$40 worth of stock for breeders, and kept 17 hens and pullets for my breeders last year, 1903.

At our amateur poultry association (Piedmont Poultry Association) November 24 to 27, 1903, the first one ever held, we had about thirty Rhode Island Reds in show, and more of this one variety than any other one variety in the show, not barring Barred Rocks (usually the favorites here). I have only a small town lot here (75x150), with scarcely any run at all, and they do not run out at large. I don't devote much of my time to looking after them, I am engaged in general merchandise business. I find them healthy, hardy, active birds and fine winter and all around layers; eggs are large and brown, mature early for breeders, make good mothers, gentle and docile. I kept a record of four of my pullets last year and they layed from 190 to 214 eggs each in one year. As soon as the people find out their good qualities they will be the bird of the South as well as the North. I think they are fast gaining ground in the South.

~~A. C. HARRIS.~~

✓ Rhode Island Reds in Alabama. *Revised*

Never have I known of such rapid growth in prosperity as there is for the Reds in this state, and especially in this section. Up to two years ago you could scarcely find a breeder of the Reds in Alabama; even with the breeders who had a great many varieties, but now I know of several who breed them exclusively. Go to any state or county show and you will find a good string of Reds, and good birds too.

The first Reds I remember seeing were of a shafty, mealy appearance, full of smut and not all pleasing to the eye. We now have some fine birds in this district, and hope by carefully following the advice so kindly given by old breeders in the "Red Hen Tales," to get them better each year.

Last year we had only one club member in the state, now we have six in this county and several more who will join soon. Never since breeding season opened this year have I been able to keep up with my egg orders, and have been compelled to turn down a good many. The Reds are the utility breed of the 20th century, and everybody wants them.

Wishing the club and the breeders every success, I am,

Yours truly,

L. K. TERRELL.

Rhode Island Reds In Utah. *Revised*

Being an amateur in the poultry industry and especially in breeding Rhode Island Reds, I do not feel competent to write an extensive article on this fast growing popular breed. Six years ago a friend of mine brought them into this neighborhood (and I believe it was the first in the State). They proved to be extra fine layers, but poor show birds. They soon became known, and he sold eggs and stock to a great many throughout the county, besides shipping some. Utah is known for her peculiar people, but they seemed to know a good thing when they saw it. Reds have grown wonderfully in popularity, for we see them on every hand. I think we can not only boast of quantity, but also of quality, for at our last show they exceeded in numbers, and I believe in quality the old reliable Barred Plymouth Rocks. Many have said they would discard all other breeds in the future for the Reds. I believe in Utah, as much as anywhere else that I have been, the people (at least a majority of those who keep poultry) look first to the dollar and cent side of it, so all Red breeders will readily see the reason they are getting so popular. With me they have been the best of winter as well as summer layers of large eggs. They cannot be beaten for table use. They are good setters (but not persistently so with me) and good mothers. They mature earlier than any other fowl that I know of for their size, and above all, they are hardy and will stand rough handling. They are a farmer's fowl, as they will stand considerable neglect. The greatest and first criticism we hear, is that they do not run true to color or uniform in color, but I believe we can justly claim for them, that they run as true to color as any other breed today.

R. ROWBOTHAM

140-28⁸¹*Egden**new article tentatively*
The World's Greatest Utility Fowl. *Revised*

The unprecedented boom that the breeders of Rhode Island Reds have enjoyed has not been entirely due to the fact that they were a novelty but due to their practical money making qualities. I receive so many letters from all over the United States asking information concerning this breed that I decided to have some photographs taken of typical specimens which would give a better idea of them than any description. The commercial or money earning ages I present in the accompanying half tones, namely the broiler ages of the cockerels and the laying ages of the pullets and old hens.

Cut No. 2 represents the smallest age that is used for broilers and even at this age there is considerable meat on them as they feather out comparatively slow until they are about two months old so that most of the feed consumed goes towards making flesh, bone and muscle instead of feathers like some breeds that feather out so young that many die from the severe strain on their young systems.

No. 3 represents the most important age of the cockerels as a two-pound broiler, especially if plump and early hatched, is worth more than he ever will be afterwards when feed and care are considered.

Both cockerels and pullets mature early and when fully developed I know of no bird in poultrydom that can compare with this combination of beauty and utility.

No. 9 represents the pullet just as she begins laying in the fall and you can see by her expression and station that she will continue to lay all winter if only the proper feed is given her to produce the necessary.

No. 7 is the crowning feature of them all "the old hen" but she does not need to be killed just as she is a year old on account of fattening up behind like most large breeds but will continue to keep her shape and do good service for several years and make the best breeders you can use, especially if mated to a vigorous and gallant young cockerel.

The many good points of this breed are rapidly pushing them to the front in spite of the united efforts of the old line breeders to keep down what they know will be a strong rival for public approval, so I will say no more in their behalf as I know they are perfectly able to take care of themselves at any season of the year.

EDWARD T. DE GRAFF.





The Business Ages of Rhode Island Reds.

No. 2, 6 weeks old 1 1-4 lbs.; No. 3, 2 months old broiler, 2 lbs.; No. 7, 2 years old hen, 7 1-2 lbs.; No. 9, 6 months old pullet, 6 lbs, laying and fully developed.

RADDIN'S Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Win 1st Prizes from Maine to California.

*Winnings for last
Winter.*

Herald Square, N. Y.

2 entries: 1st pullet,
3d cockerel.

Maine State Show, Portland, Maine.

In the largest class
of S. C. Reds ever
shown, (152) in the
United States, I won
twice as many 1st
prizes as any other ex-
hibitor of S. C. Reds.

Winnings: 5th cock, 2d
hen in class of 26 hens;
1st pullet in class of
38 pullets; 1st pen in
class of 12 pens; and
many specials, includ-
ing the \$100.00 silver
cup for the 10 highest
scoring birds in the
show.



Cockerel in 1st prize pen at Maine State Show, Portland, Me., December, 1904. Owned, raised and exhibited by J. A. Raddin, Cliftondale, Mass.

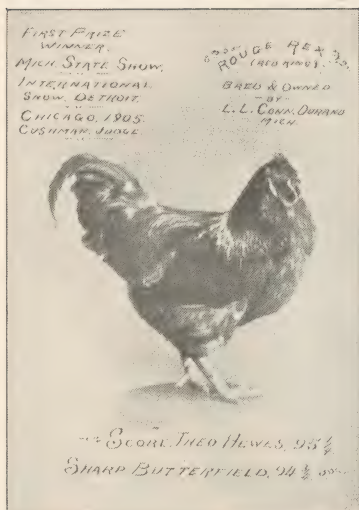
Lynn—January 10-13, 1905, in a class of 66, 1st and 3d cock, 1st and 3d hen, 1st and 4th cockerel, 4th pullet, 1st and 2d pen. I also won the Lynn cup for the second time for the best pen of Reds, single and rose comb competing. I won cash prize for best display and R. I. Red club specials for shape and color.

EGGS, \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15.

Illustrated catalogue free.

CLIFTONDALE,

MASS.



ROUGE REX.

"Red King."

Show Record of This Famous Cockerel:

FIRST PRIZE West Michigan State Fair, Grand Rapids.
 FIRST PRIZE Central Michigan Poultry Show, Lansing.
 FIRST PRIZE Michigan State Poultry Show, Detroit.
 FIRST PRIZE International Poultry Show, Detroit.
 Special for most typical shaped Cockerel.
 FIRST PRIZE also at National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association, Chicago, 1905.
 Rhode Island Red Club Ribbon for best colored male.
 Rhode Island Red Club Ribbon for best shaped male.

My February and March hatched chicks will be in fine condition for the fairs and early shows. Will be pleased to quote prices after Sept 1st.

Send for fine Circular showing half-tone cuts of several of my prize winners.

L. L. CONN,
DURAND, MICHIGAN.

CONN'S
American Beauty Strain
ROSE COMB
RHODE ISLAND
REDS.

BLUE RIBBON WINNERS AT
DETROIT,
TOLEDO,
CHICAGO,
1905.

EGGS for hatching from seven superb breeding pens.

BREEDING STOCK for sale at reasonable prices after June 15.

UNION POULTRY YARDS

≈≈≈ ARE ≈≈≈

...Rhode Island Red Specialists...

SINGLE COMB EXCLUSIVELY.

We are not the largest breeders in the country, but breed a limited number for fancy only. We have no general utility stock of any old color, but breed

Reds That are Red and Red to the Skin.

No smut or white in surface or undercolor; red eye; true to the standard in shape and size, and LAYERS. We are proud of our show record, which proves the quality of our stock.

AT SCHENECTADY, 1904—1st Pen. 6 Pens competing.

“ “ 1905—2d Pen. 10 Pens competing. 2d Cock;
9 RIBBONS ON 10 ENTRIES. 1st and 3d Hen; 2d, 4th and 5th Cockerel;
2d and 5th Pullet.

ALL CASH SPECIALS FOR BEST EXHIBIT.

104 Reds in class. No hotter competition in the country.

EGGS \$2.00 per 13; \$10.00 per \$100.

STOCK FOR SALE IN SEASON.

Union Poultry Yards,

840 Union Street,

∴∴

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

E. L. PRICKETT,

BREEDER OF

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.

BOX 164, HAZARDVILLE, CONN.



WINNING 92 REGULAR PRIZES ON 110 ENTRIES.

		Cocks.	Hens.	Cockerels.	Pullets.	Pens.
WALLINGFORD,	Jan. 1902	1st	1st	2d	2d	—
STAMFORD,	Jan. 1902	1st	1st	1st, 2d	2d	—
HARTFORD,	Dec. 1902	2d	—	—	2d	5th
WEST HAVEN,	Dec. 1902	1st	—	3d	1st, 2d	—
MERIDEN,	Jan. 1903	1st	1st, 2d	1st, 2d	1st, 2d	1st
BRISTOL,	Nov. 1903	—	—	3d	1st	—
TORRINGTON,	Nov. 1903	1st	1st	1st	1st	—
HARTFORD,	Dec. 1903	2d	3d	4th, 5th	1st, 4th	—
SPRINGFIELD,	Dec. 1903	4th	4th, 5th	—	4th, 5th,	1st
MERIDEN,	Jan. 1904	1st, 2d	1st, 2d	1st, 3d	1st, 3d	1st
NEW BRITAIN,	Nov. 1904	1st	—	2d	1st, 3d	2d
NEW YORK,	Nov. 1904	3d	3d, 4th	1st	4th, 6th	—
SPRINGFIELD,	Dec. 1904	3d	2d, 3d	1st, 3d	3d, 4th	—
MERIDEN,	Dec. 1904	2d, 3d	2d, 3d	2d, 3d	1st, 3d, 4th	4th
MIDDLETOWN,	Jan. 1905	2d, 3d	1st, 4th	—	3d, 4th	—
HARTFORD,	Jan. 1905	5th	1st, 3d, 5th	—	3d	1st

Also Four Silver Cups for Best Display of Reds.

The above is a complete list of my winnings to date, not as some breeders do, advertise only more fortunate winnings, leaving out shows where the other fellows got the best of it. Again these are winter poultry shows, not fall fairs. Competition has been good in nearly all, some being very strong as at Hartford, Springfield, Herald Square, Meriden, Middletown and New Britain, where in some classes there have been as many as 9 cocks, 11 hens, 19 cks., 21 pullets and 8 pens competing, and no one breeder finds everything coming his way in such competition.

Eggs \$2.00 per 13.

Cockerels \$2.00 up.

House Rock Poultry Farm,

BREEDERS OF

RHODE ISLAND REDS

EXCLUSIVELY.

===== SINGLE AND ROSE COMB =====



Read Our List of Winners.

WINNINGS 1900.

Nine first and sweepstakes for best male, Concord State Fair, Concord, N. H.

Eight firsts and one second, nine entries, Brockton Show.

Two firsts and special, best R. I. Red male in show, Fall River.

Six first prizes, six entries, Malden, Mass.

One hundred forty-two prizes at Philadelphia, including nine firsts and nine seconds out of possible ten each.

1901.

Forty-eight prizes at Boston, including four firsts, three seconds, and seventeen specials.



See What We Have Done in the Show Room.

WINNERS—1901.

New York, seven firsts and five seconds.

1902.

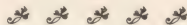
First, S. C. cockerel. First, second and third, S. C. pullet. Silver cup for best display by any member R. I. Red club, to be won two years in succession. First time ever won by any breeder.

1903.

We did not exhibit.

1904.

One exhibit made, Rochester, N. Y. Won, 1st on cock, 1st on hen, 1st on pen, and 7 other prizes.



FARM AT EAST WEYMOUTH.

P. O. Address, Wollaston, Mass.

C. M. BRYANT, Proprietor.

House Rock Poultry Farm,

BREEDERS OF

RHODE ISLAND REDS

EXCLUSIVELY.

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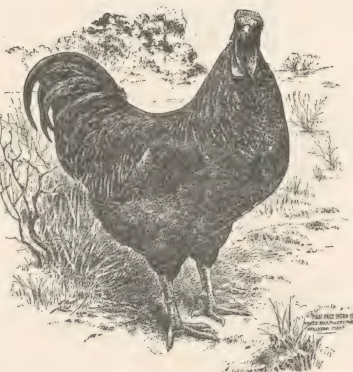
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FARM AT EAST WEYMOUTH.

P. O. Address, Wollaston, Mass.

C. M. BRYANT, Proprietor.



ADDED YEARS



ADDED QUALITY



PARK'S Pedigree-Bred Reds.



BETTER THAN EVER.

SEE OUR SHOW RECORD.

Winner of 1st and \$50.00 Cup Special for best female in class, at Boston, 1903.

*Eggs \$10.00 per 15, (special mating) of four females or less,
either Rose or Single Comb. No other grade.*

P. R. PARK,

Box 51.

READING, MASS.

CHARLES C. REID.

M. C. REID.

REID BROTHERS,
PROPRIETORS.

Olentangy Poultry Yards,

DELAWARE, OHIO.

RHODE ISLAND REDS EXCLUSIVELY

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB.

LARGEST AND BEST FLOCK IN THE WEST.

Send for circular.

CHARLES C. REID, MANAGER.

PRIZE WINNING



S. Comb R. I. Reds

AND

S. Comb Brown Leghorns

AT

ELM HILL DAIRY FARM,

HALLOWELL, ME.

Eggs, \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100.

Special Mating R. I. Reds \$2.00 per 15.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

MEADOW BROOK FARM

BREEDERS OF

Single Comb

R. I. Reds

AND

Single Comb

White Leghorns.

Eggs \$1.00 per setting.

FRANK TITUS,

Topsfield, Mass.

White Birch Poultry Farm,

BRIDGEWATER, MASS.



Exhibitors in winter of '04-'05
at Brockton, Falmouth,
Beverly, Boston.

WINNERS WHEREVER SHOWN.

EGGS AND STOCK FOR SALE.

E. B. CONANT, }
I. M. CONANT, } Proprietors.

HENRY MARTIN, Manager.

TUTTLE'S

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds



First prize R. C. R. I. Red Cockerel at World's Fair, St. Louis, Madison Square Garden and Boston. Bred and owned by R. C. Tuttle.

Have had years of careful breeding.

Address —————

ROB'T C. TUTTLE, Hartford, Conn.

“Better Paying Poultry”

IS THE WATCHWORD HERE.

S. C. Reds and White Leghorns

ARE THE WINNING COMBINATION.

When your Reds are broody or are raising your chicks, the Leghorns are turning out the eggs, and they both pull together through the winter.

I raise 1000 thoroughbred young stock each season on Free Range, and my breeding pens are the “cream of the cream.”

PRICES OF EGGS: \$1.50 per 15; two or more settings at \$1.00 each.

Breeding Cockerels a matter of correspondence.

Write me during the Winter or Spring of 1905-6.

FREE RANGE POULTRY FARM.

MARK CHENEY, Prop.

South Manchester, Conn.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.

THE Fowl of To-day.

None in breeding pens scoring below 90.

My Reds are bred to lay.

Choice Eggs \$1.50 per 15.

STOCK IN SEASON.

O. Irving Laird, P. M.,

Ray, Indiana.

Member R. I. Red Club.

FRANK E. LEE,

Harrisville, R. I.

BOX 186.

BREEDER OF 

Single Comb Reds

EXCLUSIVELY.

STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE.

EGGS FOR HATCHING:

\$1.00 per 13.

\$5.00 per \$100.

Only a Few

VERY SELECT



R. C. R. I. Reds

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

YOURS FOR QUALITY



H. Y. B. OSGOOD,

7714 Hawthorne Ave., CHICAGO.

Sunnyside Poultry Yards,

the home of the greatest
of all winter layers.

R. C. R. I. REDS

Winners of 1st, 2d, 3d,
4th and 5th prizes at
Springfield, 1903—1904.

Eggs \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30.

HIRAM JONES,
Suffield, Conn.

I HAVE STOCK FOR SALE AT
ALL TIMES AND SEASONS
AND EGGS AT \$2.00 PER 15;
\$5.00 PER 50. SPECIAL MAT-
INGS \$1.50 PER 15; \$3.00 PER
50; \$5.00 PER 100, FROM ALL
OF MY EIGHT PENS.

VERY TRULY YOURS,
TITUS C. WILSIE.
BRANDON, WIS.

REDS RAISED IN NEBRASKA

Rogers' "Pawnee Strain" Single Comb Rhode Island Reds
have a blood line of

EIGHT GENERATIONS BEHIND THEM.

They have the "horizontal effect" in shape, of large size,
rich red undercolor and a surface color that

WINS IN THE SHOW ROOM

Fertile Eggs in Season.

Fine Stock For Sale

E. P. ROGERS,

1618 Speice Street,

COLUMBUS, NEB.

Sangamon Poultry Yards,

MURRAY & WHEELER, Proprietors.

ADDRESS:

Springfield, Illinois.

Yard at Auburn, Illinois.

...SINGLE COMB...

..Rhode Island Red Specialists..

WHY WE WIN.

1. We breed the Single Comb Reds exclusively.
2. We use only the BEST BIRDS in our pens.
3. We give our entire attention to this variety.
4. We aim to please our customers.
5. We are in the business to stay.

1905 WINNINGS.

ILLINOIS STATE SHOW—1st and 3rd Pens, 1st Cock, 2d Cock-
erel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Hen.

INDIANAPOLIS SHOW—1st and 2nd Pen, 1st and 2nd Cock,
1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th Pullet.

We won more prizes in the last five years than any other S. C. Red
breeder in Illinois.

Send for handsome free Illustrated Catalogue containing color picture
of our First Pen at Indianapolis, 1905.

GLENBURNIE FARM,

STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

Rhode Island Reds

(Rose Comb only)

THE FANCIERS' FOWL.
FARMERS'

PEDIGREE BRED,

TRAP NEST RECORDS,

INFERTILE EGGS REPLACED.

Eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting.

LUTHER L. MOOMRAN,

BREEDER OF

**RHODE
ISLAND
REDS.**

SINGLE COMB EXCLUSIVELY

Selected, Throughbred Stock.

Winchester, Ind.

I am a breeder of

R. I. Reds

that lay large,
brown eggs
and are prize
winners ❀❀❀

Chas. F. House, M. D.

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

Don't kill those valuable Reds because they are eating their eggs. We have a remedy we guarantee.

NOEATUM

Money Back if it Fails.

\$1.00 per pkg., sufficient to cure 20 hens.

Postpaid to any address.

Nantasket, Mass., April 11, 1905.
Messrs. Hollis, Park & Pollard,
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Dear Sirs: I have 30 Rhode Island Red Pullets which were eating every egg they laid (from 12 to 18 daily). I used Noeatum according to directions for a few days, which entirely cured them of their bad habit. Noeatum certainly does all you claim for it.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) H. A. WHITELAW, Mgr.
H. M. Whitney estate.

Hollis, Park & Pollard,

Practical Poultry Supplies.

Sole N. E. Agents for Model Incubators and Brooders mfg. by Chas. A. Cyphers.

21 Canal Street,

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BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN E. DAVIS

SAM C. DAVIS

THE HEN THAT MADE RHODE ISLAND FAMOUS.

Village Hill Poultry Yards,

The Home of...
Manataug Strain of

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.

For Fancy and Utility they cannot be surpassed.
Our strain is Rose Comb every time. It hasn't
thrown a single or pea comb in eight years to our
knowledge. : : : : : :



OUR RECORD IN THE LYNN SHOW, 1905.

Two Firsts, two Seconds, two Thirds, one
Fourth and six Specials, with ten birds shown.
Including three Specials for shape and color
from Rhode Island Red Club of America.



Eggs \$2 per sitting; 3 for \$5.

Stock in the Fall.

John E. Davis & Bro.,

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

WALKLING

Line Breeds For

PLUMAGE AND UTILITY

on

Rhode Island Reds.

WINNINGS:

*Madison Square Garden, New York, Portland,
Maine, Lynn, Brockton.*

Being a distinct strain, they are among those first sought and first bought, either for utility or show.

Breeding my winners and winning with my breeders, which poses a healthy, vigorous nature, combined with excellent table and laying qualities, places this strain among the best obtainable.

Males or Females \$3 to \$10 each. Eggs \$1 per 13 straight.
\$7.50 for 100.

Walkling Henneries,

West Medford,

Massachusetts.

**As Good a Combination
as Possible:**

S. C R. I. Reds
and
Jersey Cattle.

A breeder of these cattle for
MILK, BUTTER, QUALITY,
since 1875.

R. F. SHANNON,

Edgeworth Sta., All'y. Co., Pa.

—AND—

907 Liberty St., Pittsburg, Pa.

RED, BLACK AND WHITE POULTRY FARM,

BALSAM LAKE, WIS.



Dr. E. Boeckmann, St. Paul, Minn., Proprietor.
Tucker Johnson, Balsam Lake, Wis., Manager.



**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS,
BLACK FAVEROTTES,
WHITE LECHORNS.**



No eggs for sale this season.

Stock for sale in the Fall.

Improve Your Stock with

CASE & KINNEY'S STRAIN OF

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.

Prize Winners at Springfield, Hartford, Middletown,
New Britain and Windsor Shows.

Winning Silver Cup at Windsor, 1903.

Winning Silver Cup at Windsor, 1904.

Against strong class of Reds.

CASE & KINNEY.

Clover Hill Farm.

Choice Rhode Island Reds.
Rose and single combs.
Breeding and exhibition stock
a specialty. Eggs and stock
for sale at all times. All
stock guaranteed as described
or money refunded.

ORRIN CASE, JR.

East Granby, Conn.

Windsor Heights Poultry Yards.

Rose Comb Rhode Island
Reds only. Pens mated with
high scoring birds. Eggs
\$1.00 to \$3.00 per sitting.
Should be pleased to hear
from you. Stock for sale in
season. Try Kinney's Lice
Paint and Powder; no
poison; sure death to lice
and mites.

T. P. KINNEY,

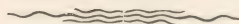
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Windsor, Conn.

De Wolf Farm,

PAPPOOSESQUAW,

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND.



Rhode Island Reds

Single Comb and Rose Comb.

Eggs for Hatching and Stock For Sale at all Seasons.



Booklet Free

DRISKO FARM REDS

are PROLIFIC and HARDY.

They have won prizes at Malden, Boston, So. Framingham,
Brockton, Lewiston, Rochester and at a great
many Western Shows.

They are large, good shape, very yellow skinned and make the choicest dressed poultry.

By the case, our eggs average over two ounces each; some cases average 28 ozs. per doz.

A selected dozen of S. C. Reds' eggs weighed thirty-four and one-half ounces and won first over all breeds at Lewiston, '03.

We have been carefully selecting and line breeding for six years, keeping the utility qualities always in the foreground. Our sales nearly double with each succeeding year, which argues that our stock possesses real merit.

We also breed a few very choice Barred Rocks, White
Rocks, Pekin Ducks and Jersey Cattle.

Our Illustrated Circular is Free.

W. J. DRISKO, Somerville, Mass.

or Box 303 Addison, Maine.

MILES

S. C. R. I. REDS

**Are at the TOP of the Lot
for Quality and Utility.**

They have been bred by the

MILES POULTRY FARM

for FIVE years; have been shown at SEVEN of our big shows and have NEVER been beaten for 1st and 2d places.

Can any breeder in all the West say as much?

THREE YEARS IN SUCCESSION at the GREAT OHIO STATE SHOW we have won every 1st and 2d on old and young stock of our own breeding. This record has not been equalled, to my knowledge, at any State show or others of like size and importance. (At the last Ohio State show, 1905, we won every Special for color and shape given by the Rhode Island Red Club.)

We are the largest breeders in all the West and can fill your orders for stock at all times.

Eggs, in season, \$4.00 per 15; \$7.00 per 30.

This year's Breeders for sale after July 1st.

ADDRESS,

MILES POULTRY FARM,

OSCAR E. MILES, Owner,

Board of Trade Bldg., Columbus Ohio.

Send for my Catalogue; it is free.

MOREY FARM, Mechanic Falls,
 MAINE.

Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle.

R. C. Rhode Island Red Fowls.

Scientific line breeding of the best strains, together with close culling and the run of the farm, makes this flock of Reds one of the strongest and best for either the fancier or farmer. No bird used for breeding that is not rich red and free from smut, with other points to match.

Eggs \$2.00 per 15, from our BEST birds.

Stock For Sale in the Fall.

HERBERT M. TUCKER, Mgr.

AMESLEY M. ANDERSON,

MORTON, PA.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

A brown-egg utility strain that

Won at New York, 1905.

"OLDFIELDS" STRAIN

RHODE ISLAND REDS *Exclusively.*

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB.

Standard bred. Large, heavy laying stock from the best in the country, (Tuttle's, Tompkin's Drisko's). Free range on sixty acre farm.

Stock and eggs for sale in season.

Circular Free, Eggs \$1 per 15. \$5 per 100.

Ed. A. McCulloch,

Glencoe, Baltimore Co., Md.

Rhode Island Reds.

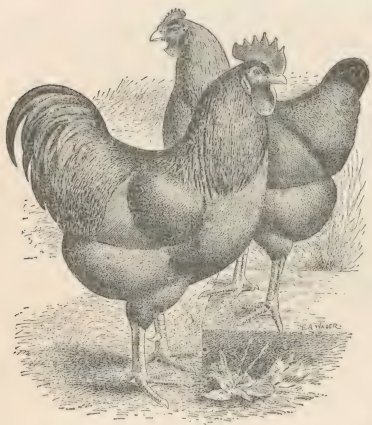
SINGLE AND ROSE COMB.

Hardy and prolific layers.

Stock and eggs for sale.

W. N. SISSON,

Little Compton, R. I.



❀ Rhode Island Reds ❀

ROSE AND SINGLE COMBS.

Do you wish "EGGS TO HATCH" from line descendants of the original TRIP-MACOMBER STOCK

In fact the

"COLONIAL DAMES OF REDDOM"

Then write....

Walter Sherman,

VALESIDE,

NEWPORT, R. I.

He has also Barred and White Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and White Leghorns, each bred in separate free range farms and all first-class stock. Prices moderate. Write and get them before buying.

T. N. SMITH,

**NORTH ATTLEBORO,
MASS.**

BREEDER OF

Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds.

Chickens 15 cents each from 214 Egg Strain, the greatest LAYING STRAIN in the COUNTRY. Send your orders now for September hatches.

Will have 1000 Chickens per week for sale from March 1st to July 1st, 1906. Orders sent early will secure prompt shipment from any of these hatches. Order now! I have shipped thousands all over the country with great success. I GUARANTEE SAFE DELIVERY. **Breeding Stock** for sale at all seasons.

EGGS from my Noted 214 Egg Strain \$2.00 per sitting; 3 sittings \$5.00; \$10.00 per hundred. Eggs from farm range Reds \$5.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1000.

Send for Circular and Price List.

Heard from: -

Louis Anderson	-	new art.	-	N. J.
de Graff	-	"	-	"
Douplings	-	"	-	"
Terrell	-	new art	-	ala.
Hollis	-	reprint old art.	-	Mass.
Crowther	-	new art.	-	Ind.
E. E. Beck	-	"	-	So. Carolina
H. J. Storz	-	"	-	"
Mrs. C. Gumperts	"	"	-	Fla.
Clinton Kinsley	"	"	-	Vir.
Geo. D. Holden	"	"	-	Conn.
Oliver P. Cochran	"	"	-	Del.
W. A. Bates	"	"	-	Ceylon - 25 th Cent. art.
Rev. Geo. W. Martin	"	"	-	Tenn.
Marion C. Ware	"	"	-	Wash.
H. C. Kellerman	"	"	-	Ind.
Mr. Luffer	"	"	-	Ill.
Vernon Z. Stafford	"	"	-	Illinois
A. S. Murray	"	revising old art.	-	"
Mrs. Duncan McCulloch	-	new art.	-	Germany - 25 th Cent. art.
C. H. Kingsbury	"	"	-	New York
Mr. Aldrich	"	addition	-	"
Allen W. Malley	-	new art.	-	D. C. sent to Paris
C. M. Bryant	"	"	-	"
Mr. J. Howell	"	"	-	West Vir.
May C. Ramsey	"	"	-	Young
Robinson	"	no art.	-	Penn.
W. H. S. Arneemann	-	new art.	-	Hawaii
W. S. Hoen	"	"	-	reprint



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